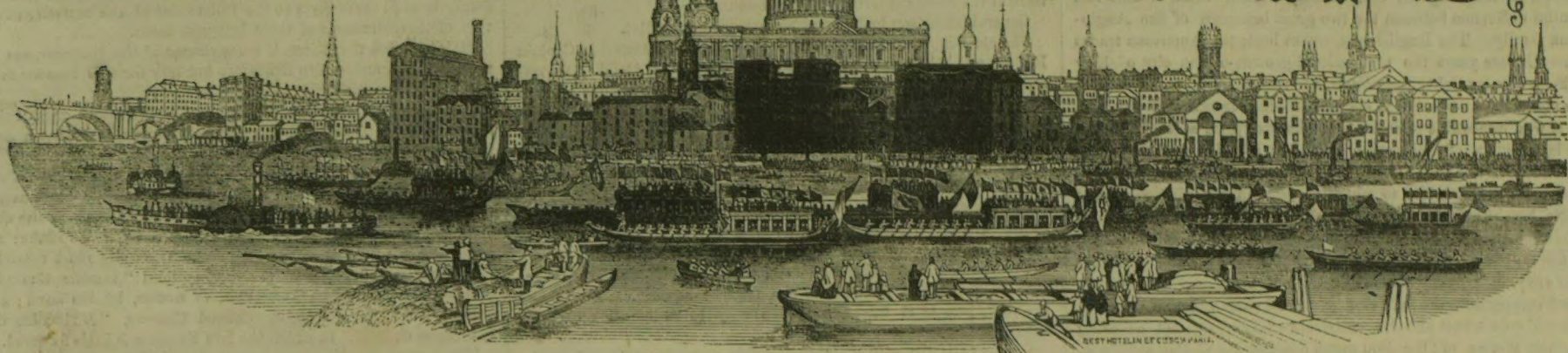


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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## THE COMMERCIAL PANIC IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 27.

For the last three weeks the United States of America have suffered the anxieties and terrors of the greatest monetary convulsion which has ever occurred in their history. Like all similar panics, it was long foreseen and earnestly predicted by the few wise men who could see three inches before them. The many disregarded the warning, as was but natural; for it is just about as easy when an express train is rushing and tearing along the rails at the rate of sixty miles an hour to stop it by the simple croaking of a conclave of sagacious rooks on the top of an adjacent elm-tree as to control the operations of a "go-ahead" people in the full tide of speculative prosperity by the reiteration of sound advice and the teachings of experience. Those who raised the alarm, and called upon the financial engine-drivers to moderate their speed, were denounced as panic-mongers or jobbers for a fall. At last the crisis came. One card in the pack gave way, and down came the whole edifice of speculation with a crash as loud as if it had been built of solid stone and not of paper. The agony of the catastrophe still continues; and it is to be feared that it will be long before it passes away. The commercial affairs of the whole world are so linked and interwoven that New York cannot suffer such a calamity as this without affecting London, Manchester, Glasgow, Hamburg, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Like a tempest in an orchard, it will inevitably bring down all the rotten fruit, and with it much that is not rotten. More even than that may happen. The trees themselves may be uprooted, and political convulsions be the result, on the continent of Europe, of the financial storm which has swept, or is sweeping, over America.

The causes of the existing catastrophe in America are to be sought

not only in the character of the people, which is more impulsive than that of their cousins or brothers on the British side of the Atlantic, but in the entire freedom of their system, which permits and encourages the expansion of credit into dimensions which it cannot attain elsewhere. In the city of New York alone there are—or were before the panic—fifty-five banks, independent the one of the other, each issuing its notes of one dollar and upwards, with no other control than the judgment of its managers and the faith of the public. In Boston there are thirty-six banks, conducted and issuing paper money upon the same principle. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Charleston, Chicago, and in the countless other flourishing cities, there are banks without number, each the despotic issuer of paper upon the security of its own credit, the deposit of State stocks, and of a percentage of gold and silver. Whether that percentage of hard coin be ten, twenty, or thirty, depends upon no law or ordinance. It is a matter entirely between the banks and the public.

Twenty years ago, during the panic of 1837—a panic only less serious than the present, because it affected a trade much less extensive—there were in the United States 634 banks, with 154 branches. In 1856 there were 1255 banks, with 143 branches. There is no institution in America having either the position, the influence, or the authority of the Bank of England or the Bank of France. There is no one to put on the screw, or to let off the steam. In the great financial ship of the United States there is no supreme captain, as there are no stokers or sailors. All are captains. One man is as good and as powerful as another, and looks to himself alone. In fair weather the system works well enough. The bankers grow rich; speculators of all kinds obtain credit; railways rivalling each other are constructed in every part of the country, and in some cases four

lines are made where one is more than sufficient for the traffic; trade and business receive an impetus; the golden age of commerce seems to have arrived, and all is bright sunshine and delicious weather. One result of the system is that poor men often get rich *per saltum*. The old mode of patient and careful industry falls into disfavour. Who at the age of twenty-five would make up his mind to labour hard and be economical for thirty years, that he might retire with a modest competency at sixty, when by a fortunate speculation he might become wealthy to-morrow, and live in a marble palace in the famous Fifth Avenue of New York—one of the magnates of a land where there are no Princes, but where many contrive to live in a style that is more than princely? But the fabric is a delicate one: "A breath unmakes it as a breath has made;" for a bank, unless it have tangible and readily-available security, is in the position of Cæsar's wife. To be suspected, even wrongfully, is to incur the risk, if not the certainty, of insolvency.

The people of New York, and further south—no doubt in consequence, to a large degree, of the impressibility and vivacity of character which they have derived from their bright atmosphere, as sunny and clear as that of Spain and Italy, and not laden as ours is by heavy fogs and mists—are quicker, more impulsive, more restless, and, to use one of their own newly-coined words, more "go-a-headative" than Englishmen. The Americans are a people with an immense continent to occupy and replenish, and with a national future before them more brilliant than that of any nation under the sun. They are a people of ideas as large as their political liberty, and as expansive as their Union. In addition to this they are a community of traders, rather than of workers. They know the mysteries of buying and selling, upon the large scale as well as upon the small, better than any other people, and



POISONER.

NUJEEB IN DISGUISE.

POISONER.

THUG.

POISONER.

THUG.

NUJEEB POLICEMAN.

HINDOO THUGS AND POISONERS.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





far better than they know the mysteries of manufacture or of handicraft. If the Englishman work for the world, the American trades for the world. Labour may be called the characteristic of the one, and speculative enterprise of the other. The increasing communication between the two, and the facilities for travel and intercourse afforded to all civilised nations by steam and the electric wire, are gradually rubbing off the corners and the angles of character that have hitherto distinguished one people from another, and there are thousands of Englishmen quite as speculative as Americans, and of Americans as sober and as plodding as the English; but, broadly stated, there is still this essential difference between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family. The Englishman works best; the American trades best. Of late years the unparalleled growth of the city of New York—a city far richer than Paris, and second only to London in the extent of its commercial operations—has encouraged the idea that it was impossible to set limits to its enterprise and prosperity. The large influx of Californian gold has added strength to the conviction. New York has rapidly become a city of palaces—palaces of white marble, to which no city in the European and Asiatic hemisphere can offer a parallel. Marble hotels accommodating a thousand guests; marble and granite warehouses, shops, and stores; marble dwelling-houses, which Kings in the Old World might envy, have arisen on every side; and Broadway has become, beyond comparison, the richest, gayest, and most splendid street in the world—dwarfing the Regent-street of London, and eclipsing even the glories of the Boulevard des Italiens at Paris. Needless, as well as needful, railways have been constructed in every State of the Union; and English capital, greedy, credulous, as is its wont—capital that is thirsting and hungering for five, six, and seven per cent—has invested itself in American securities, until by degrees it has risen to the amount of 450 millions of dollars, or about 90 millions sterling. In New York more especially, the centre of fashion as well as of commerce, almost everything within the last two or three years has been bought upon credit and at credit prices. To be obliged to pay ready money is the most wholesome drag upon the imagination of the purchaser; but no such drag has of late been employed in New York. Even the ladies have bought their silken robes and crinolines (which, by the way, are at least double the circumference of the crinolines of London and Paris) at credit prices, averaging from 100 to 200 per cent beyond what they would have paid in cash. And everything else has swollen in proportion. House rent, the cost of living, and of clothing, all have experienced a rise; and New York has become the most expensive city in the world, both for the passing traveller and for its habitual residents.

The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, an institution very similar in its principles, though not in its magnitude, to the *Crédit Mobilier* in France, gave the first great shock to credit. It had advanced large sums of money upon railroad and other inconvertible securities, and at the very first moment of alarm found itself unable to meet its liabilities. The distrust occasioned by its failure spread rapidly through the whole country. Some of the greatest commercial houses in the Union toppled and fell. The paper millionaire of the Monday discovered himself to be insolvent on the Tuesday, and declared himself a bankrupt on the Wednesday. Firms that for a quarter of a century had deserved the name were found to be infirm. Every failure increased the alarm; and alarm grew into panic, as it has done elsewhere, and as it will continue to do at regular intervals as long as commercial men and the public generally allow their cupidity or their imagination to run away with their judgment, or while the possibility of a rapid fortune by a lucky chance has more attraction than the certainty of the steady, cautious profits of continued and patient industry.

The present and probable results of the panic have not yet sufficiently developed themselves to form the topic of comment in this article. Whatever has to be said upon this subject is therefore reserved for a future occasion.

C. M.

### HINDOO THUGS AND POISONERS.

THE illustration upon the preceding page has been engraved from a characteristic drawing by Mr. W. Carpenter, jun., who writes:—

"While at Meerut I was glad of the opportunity afforded me by Lieut. Chamberlain (agent for Thuggee and Dacoitee, and brother to the Adjutant-General of the Company's troops), to sketch some specimens of this choice variety of the mild Hindoo. The public are now pretty well acquainted with the first through the groups of clay figures in the British Museum, which are said to have given the first hint of garotting to the London scoundrels. The second are not so well known, though their operations are probably quite as extensive. They work in gangs like the Thugs, but use a stupefying drug made from the detur, instead of the handkerchief, and women are the chief agents in decoying their victims. The usual plan is to attach themselves to some migratory family, who may be supposed to carry all their property in jewels or cash on their persons. The women of the gang scrape acquaintance with them at the serai, or on the road, by attentions to the children, giving them sweetmeats, &c. When they have arrived at a place which they think convenient for their operations, they invite their victims to a feast, and administer drugged food and sweetmeats, which soon stupefy them. They are then stripped and left to die; while such children as are too young to understand what has happened are taken to Delhi or some other large town, and sold for prostitution; often, too, a young girl may be spared if one of the gang happens to take a fancy to her. She is well watched at first, but soon takes to the excitement of their wandering life, and becomes an active member of the society. In the illustration there are two Thugs—one with the roumal or handkerchief in his hands, exactly as they hold it behind their victims when on the point of throwing it over their heads; the other squats fronting the spectator. The man with a bundle over his shoulder is a *najeeb*—i.e., policeman in disguise, as a detective; the other to the right is in his ordinary dress. The rest are poisoners."

**WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.**—It appears that a weekly communication with India is about to be established. The main points of an arrangement are said to have been agreed between the Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a mail to and from India four times a month instead of twice, as at present. It is intended to effect this by making the dispatch of the mails to and from Bombay to alternate as regards dates with the departure of the mails to and from Calcutta—a plan which will bring four mails each way to Suez every month. The company undertaking to place such additional steamers on the Marseilles and Alexandria station as shall suffice to convey four mails per month, both outward and homeward, between those ports. It is hoped this important extension of the company's postal operations may be brought into effect early next year, and will, doubtless, be shortly followed by a corresponding increase in the number of communications via Southampton.—*Times*.

**NICARAGUA.**—At the Presidential election held in Nicaragua, on the 26th ult., General Martinez was the successful candidate. Great defensive preparations are going on for the reception of the next filibustering expedition under Walker. All Americans suspected of sympathising with Walker have been expelled from the country.

## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

### RELIEF OF LUCKNOW AND CAPTURE OF DELHI.

The following despatch was received through the Admiralty, at the Foreign Office, on Wednesday morning:—

The *Pottinger* arrived at Suez on the 2nd inst., having left Bombay on the 18th ultimo.

Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th September, was entirely reoccupied on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th, sixty-one officers and 1178 men, being one-third of the storming force, killed and wounded.

General Nicholson had died of his wounds on the 21st.

The old King, said to be ninety years of age, surrendered to Captain Hodson and his cavalry, about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife. Their lives were spared. Two of his sons and a grandson, also captured by Captain Hodson about five miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot; and their bodies brought to the city, and exposed at the police-office.

Two movable columns were dispatched from Delhi on the 23rd in pursuit of the enemy.

By accounts from Agra one column appears to have reached the neighbourhood of Allypore, and the other that of Muttra, on the 28th of September.

General Havelock, with 2500 men, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 19th of September, and relieved Lucknow Residency on the 25th, just as it was mined and ready to be blown up by its besiegers.

On the 26th the enemy's intrenchments were stormed; and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken: 450 killed and wounded; General Neill killed.

There has been a slight rising of the rebels (Bheels?) near Nassick, in the Bombay Presidency, in the suppression of which Lieut. Henry of the Ahmednugger Police, was killed.

Madras troops defeated the mutineers of the 52nd near Kemplee, and killed 150.

A native of Ricer and a sepoy, having been convicted of treason were blown away from the guns at Bombay on the 15th October.

Predatory tribes in the Punjab, between Mooltan and Lahore, have given some trouble lately, but the disturbance appears to have been suppressed.

The *Emu* arrived at Suez from Australia on the 3rd inst., having been on shore near Aden.

The *Hindustan* arrived at Suez from Calcutta this morning with Calcutta dates of 9th October; Madras, 14th October; Galle, 18th October. News via Bombay confirmed. This intelligence received from Acting Consul-General Green at Alexandria, 5th November 1857, for the Earl of Clarendon.

Cagliari, November 10, 10.30 p.m.

Consul CRAIG.

LYONS, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The following despatch has been received by the India Board:—

TO SIR J. MELVILL.

ALEXANDRIA, November 5, 1857.

Delhi was entirely in our possession on the 20th of September.

The King and Queen captured on the 21st by Lieutenant Hodson. Two of the King's sons were killed. No official account has yet been received, but our loss is much greater than was at first supposed.

The mutineers have gone towards Rohilcund and Muttra, and some to Oude, being followed up by our troops.

Mr. Greathed, Commissioner of Delhi, died the 19th September of cholera, and General Nicholson on the 23rd of wounds received in the assault.

Lucknow relieved September 25; particulars not known. Our loss was severe—about 500 killed and wounded; General Neill amongst the killed. The relief just in time; the enemy having advanced their mines, which would have placed the garrison at their mercy.

Advanced guard of the Madras columns defeated the mutineers of the 52nd Bengal Infantry, near Jubbulpore, on the 25th, killing about 150.

The Malwa country is in a disturbed state. Bhopawur has been burnt. Dhar, Amjheera, and Mundesor are disaffected. Forces are moving towards Mhow.

All is quiet in Scinde, but the state of the frontier is not satisfactory. General Jacob proceeds immediately to Scinde.

There has been an outbreak of Bheels in — (Candeish?), and a plot discovered at Bombay. The Deccan and Southern Mahratta States all quiet, as also the Nizam's country and Madras Presidency. Cagliari, Nov. 10, 10.45.

**COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH AFRICA.**—It will be recollected that during the recent visit of Dr. Livingstone to Leeds; he met the Leeds and Bradford Chambers of Commerce at the Stock-Exchange Hall, where he delivered an address on "The Commercial Resources of Central Africa." The result was the adoption by both Chambers of Commerce of memorials to Lord Clarendon, requesting him to use his influence with the Portuguese Government to secure the free navigation of the Zambesi, and to give that freedom of transit, and freedom of commercial intercourse in the Portuguese colonies, on both the west and the east coasts of Africa, which are necessary in order to develop the resources of these colonies, as well as of the native districts. The memorials were presented on the 5th instant to Lord Clarendon, by Lord Goderich and General Thompson. The result is explained by Lord Goderich, in the following letter to Mr. John Jowitt, jun., of Leeds:—"I, Carlton-gardens, Pall-mall, London, S.W., 5th November, 1857. Dear Sir,—I received this morning your letter of yesterday, and I have now to inform you, in reply to it, that General Thompson and myself had an interview with Lord Clarendon this afternoon, at which I presented to him the memorial from the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. He listened most attentively to the statement which we made to him, and gave us very satisfactory assurances as to the intentions of the Government. Dr. Livingstone, he said, would proceed to Lisbon with the strongest recommendations both to the King and Government of Portugal, and he assured me that he would receive the hearty support of our Minister at that Court in his efforts to secure the freedom of the navigation of the Zambesi, and the utmost facilities for commercial intercourse with the interior of Africa. It appeared to me that Lord Clarendon entered fully into the views of the Chamber as laid down in the memorial, and he seemed to be particularly impressed with the necessity of encouraging the growth of cotton by all practicable means. I also brought under his notice, in accordance with the request contained in your letter, the important subject of the recent renewal of the internal slave trade on the west coast of Africa in consequence of the proceedings of the French, and I am happy to say that he told me that the attention of the Government was strongly directed to the matter, and that they were in communication with the French Government in respect to it. Lord Clarendon begged me also to assure the Chamber that he was at all times glad to receive from such bodies information as to their views upon subjects connected with the commercial interest of the country. I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully, GODERICH. To John Jowitt, Esq., jun."

**COUNT WILLIAM LUDOLF**, son of the late Neapolitan Minister at Rome, has just proceeded to Munich, on a special mission to the King of Bavaria, to ask the hand of the Princess Marie for the Duke of Calabria, the heir apparent of the Two Sicilies. His Royal Highness has just attained his twenty-first year; the Princess was born October 4th, 1841, and is sister to the Empress of Austria.

**A MYSTERIOUS CRIME**, bearing some affinity to the Waterloo-bridge tragedy, has just been discovered at Choisy-le-Roi, France. About ten months ago a barrel arrived from Paris at the railway station, directed "*Bureau restant—Provisions*." As no one came to claim it, orders were given to the railway clerks to open it, when, to their horror, they found that it contained part of a female body completely dried up. The head and arms are wanting. An investigation has been ordered.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE festivities at Compiègne still continue, but it is remarked that: less desperate extravagance is exacted of the guests, especially the feminine ones, in the way of dress, &c., than last year; it being permitted to them to appear twice in the same toilet, thus requiring only seven new dresses for the week's stay, instead of fourteen. Only those, however, whose prudence is large, or means small, think it fitting to avail themselves to the full extent of the excessive moderation of these demands of their Imperial hosts.

It is reported that there is some chance of the Emperor, ere long, making an excursion into Brittany; but how far this rumour may be founded it seems difficult to determine.

A new volume of songs by Béranger is attracting great interest and attention. The book is entitled "*Dernières Chansons de Béranger*," and opens and concludes with two touching pieces—"Plus de Vers," and "Adieu!" The first volume of the Letters of the late Emperor Napoléon has also appeared, and of course contains many most interesting revelations. Added to these are a work on the objects exhibited at the Manchester Exhibition, by M. Charles Blanc; a singular collection of letters, treating on many of the most remarkable personages and events of the day, entitled "*Eugène Sue photographié par lui-même*"—written, of course, by his hand; and a volume, about to appear, by Colonel Charras, "*L'Histoire de la Campagne de 1815*," in which the late Emperor is little flattered.

The canvassing for the vacant fauteuils of the Academy is being carried on with considerable activity. For the Institute MM. Jules Sandeau, De Laprade, De Carné, and Henri Martin, are assiduously paying their visits to the electors.

The project, long talked of as a mere chimera, of uniting the shores of England and France by a gigantic tunnel, has now been actually taken in hand by a special committee; and the plans, drawings, and calculations of an engineer of much talent and experience (a M. Gamond) approved of thereby. It is computed that the work in question will cost somewhere about two hundred million of francs. It is to extend between the neighbourhood of Marquise in France, and, in England, a spot just above St. Mary's, at Dover; and is to be ventilated by a well sunk in a sandbank called Varne, in the middle of the Channel, where a station and an important establishment are to be erected. It is asserted that this project excites great interest and attention in the scientific circles in France.

There is much talk of a banquet being given by the Emperor (at which he is said to propose presiding) to the décorés of the St. Helena medal at the Palais d'Industrie. Already 557 soldiers of various grades have been invested with this distinction—on this list figure eight Marshals of France, the Prince Jérôme among the number.

Much attention has been excited by the savage attacks of our old friend of pugnacious notoriety, M. Louis Veuillot, of the *Univers*, on the memory of M. Béranger, and on M. de Lamartine for his eulogium on the defunct chansonnier. A series of articles in that religious journal, clothed in language a degree more vituperative than what is commonly employed by the champion of Ultramontanism, have been devoted to the moral annihilation of the two poets; but there seems to remain an impression—however erroneous—in the French mind that the reputations of both are too hard-lived to be seriously endangered by even such attacks.

It is said that the mania for luxury of all sorts, that of dress included, existing in Paris during the last two years, in conjunction with the commercial crisis at present affecting other parts of Europe and still more America, is beginning to work its inevitable effects most alarmingly—not only publicly and generally, but in private life; and that some terrible results are already becoming visible.

Orders have been given to prepare the Palace of St. Cloud for the reception of the Emperor and Empress on the 17th inst.

Abbatucci, the Minister of Justice, died on Wednesday evening, at his hotel in the Place Vendôme.

The Legislative Body is convoked for the 28th.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount as follows:—Thirty days' bills, 8 per cent; sixty days' bills, 9 per cent; and 10 per cent for bills to run under ninety days.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains the following letter on the monetary crisis from the Emperor to M. Magne:—

Monsieur le Ministre,—I see with pain that, without either real or apparent cause, the public credit is injured by chimerical fears, and by the propagation of soi-disant remedies for an evil which only exists in the imagination. In preceding years apprehensions had some foundation—a succession of bad harvests compelling us to export many hundred millions of specie to pay for the corn which we required, and yet we were able to avert the crisis, and defy the sad predictions of alarmists, by simple measures of prudence adopted momentarily by the Bank. To-day, why is it not understood that the same results are rendered yet easier by laws which permit the rise of discount, and which suffice *à fortiori* to preserve the Bank specie, seeing that we are in very much better condition than last year, the harvest having been abundant, and the metallic reserve more considerable? I beg you to deny peremptorily all absurd projects attributed to the Government—the propagation of which so easily creates alarm—and without pride that we can affirm of France that there is no country in Europe where the public credit rests upon more extensive and solid bases. Your remarkable report confirms it. Give heart to those who vainly frighten themselves; assure them that I am firmly resolved not to employ empirical means only resorted to in cases, happily so rare, in which catastrophes, beyond human foresight break upon a country. NAPOLEON.

The *Moniteur* also contains a decree concerning the prohibition of the export of grain and flour, of potatoes and dried vegetables, of French or Spanish chestnuts, and their farina; and another relating to the prohibition of distillation from grain, and all other farinaceous substances used as food.

The *Patrie* announces that the Government, out of regard to the petitions of several chambers of commerce, is taking into serious consideration the propriety of altering the usury laws.

The question of the abolition of the butchers' monopoly, which has long been upon the tapis, has advanced a stage. A decree for throwing open the trade, which has been approved of by the Council of State, is now before the Municipal Council for consideration.

It is confirmed that the Emperor has commuted the sentence on Captain Doineau. The sentence of death passed on him by the Court is reduced to imprisonment for life, and the punishment awarded to all his accomplices is lessened.

### SPAIN.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier arrived on Monday at Madrid. Their Royal Highnesses will receive the Court at the Palace to-morrow.

The defence of Queen Christina has been published. It is a lengthy document—155 pages. It asserts that her marriage with Munoz did not take place till 1844—an assertion, says the *Times* Correspondent, that saves her pension as Regent at the expense of her character.

The Madrid journals of the 6th state that the Cabinet was preparing a grand plan, to be submitted to the Queen after her confinement, for making reforms in the laws of elections and printing, and in those relative to public functionaries, the maintenance of public order, &c. Among the financial measures projected by it to relieve the country from its embarrassments were, it is said, a complete sale of national property, an increase in the land tax, a reduction of the salaries of functionaries, and a liberal reform of the tariffs. The Royal Council was occupied in drawing up a bill on mines. The Government has caused some political personages, imprisoned by direction of the late Cabinet in the provinces of Valencia and Teruel, to be set at liberty, and ordered that all other political prisoners should either be brought to trial or be released without delay. Lord Howden, the



English Ambassador, was not expected back to Madrid before the end of November. The Pope has sent to the Queen a mosaic representing the history of the Prodigal Son, in return for a painting of the Prodigal by Murillo, presented to him by her Majesty. A telegraphic line had been established between Granada and Malaga. The province of Malaga is stated to be at last free from bandits, and the arrest of a famous bandit named Diaz is announced.

A sad accident is related in the Madrid papers. The notable inhabitants of Olaveaga assembled on the evening of the 1st, according to their custom, in a sort of clubhouse, to play at billiards and read the newspapers. A frightful explosion took place, and the house and all the people in it were blown up. Twelve persons were injured or burned more or less severely, and four were killed. A quantity of gunpowder had been left in a room, and one of the visitors had thrown on it the remains of a lighted cigar.

#### BELGIUM.

The Ministerial crisis is over for the present.

M. de Brouckere having informed the King of his inability to form a Cabinet, his Majesty called in M. Rogier to undertake the task; and the *Moniteur Belge*, of Tuesday, published a Royal decree, accepting the resignation of the late Ministry and appointing a new one. The official list stands thus:—M. Ch. Rogier, Interior; Baron de Vriere, Foreign Affairs; M. Frere-Orban, Finances; General Berton, War; M. Tesch, Justice. M. Partoes, Secretary-General in the Department of Public Works, is intrusted provisionally with the direction of that department.

The opening of the Legislative Session took place on Tuesday without ceremony. The new Ministers, MM. Rogier, Frere-Orban, and De Vriere, appeared in the Chamber of Representatives, and received the felicitations of their friends. M. Rogier read the Royal decree adjourning the Chamber, which separated with shouts of "Vive le Roi!" The Liberal journals are warm in their support of the new Administration.

#### SWITZERLAND.

At Neuchâtel, on the 8th inst., the Government partly obtained a victory over the Opposition coalition. The decree of the Grand Council on the basis of the representation was rejected by 6113 votes to 5847.

In the practice of the Swiss artillery, some balls having fallen on the French territory, the Legation of France made a complaint. The Federal Council ordered an investigation, and, the fact having been proved, a punishment was inflicted on the officer commanding on the occasion.

#### SARDINIA.

A letter from Genoa, dated the 2nd inst., says:—"The Government is in hourly apprehension of an outbreak of the Republican party. The troops are all under arms in the barracks; 1200 men arrived last night from Turin, and a transport, filled with troops, this evening from Sardinia, to reinforce the garrison. The offer of this Government to that of Naples to expel the exiles, which has been officially denied in the *Gazzetta Piemontese*, is universally believed here, and has produced a strong feeling of exasperation against the Ministry."

The *Cattolico* of Genoa states that Mazzini was there a few days ago, and that the police had some suspicion of the matter, and endeavoured to arrest him, but without success.

The railway between Turin and Genoa continues interrupted in two places; the journey now occupies nearly nine hours.

#### PRUSSIA.

The health of the King slowly improves. His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, has been driven out several times, for a short period on each occasion; and it is stated that those drives have agreed very well with his Majesty.

A considerable number of promotions have just taken place in the superior ranks of the army. The Prince of Prussia has published a notice announcing that this advancement had been decided on by his Majesty previously to his illness.

The city of Berlin, letters state, intends to offer Prince Frederick William, on the occasion of his marriage to the Princess Royal of England, a table with a vase and two candelabra, all of solid silver. Several of the first artists of the capital have been charged with the execution of the reliefs which are to ornament these articles.

Advices from the same city mention as probable the meeting of the Prussian Chambers on the 1st January next. It is thought that the Session will be a short one, because, with the exception of the Budget, the Chambers will not have any important question to take into consideration. The discussion of the Budget will this year present a certain interest, as the question of increased salaries will form part of it. The idea of a new electoral law appears to be given up for the present.

#### GERMANY.

A conference of delegates of the German banks recently met at Frankfurt. The establishments represented were those of Darmstadt, Hamburg, Meiningen, Luxembourg, Gotha, Thüringen, Homburg, Bückeburg, and Klosterc. The conference, which was presided over by Prince Felix de Hohenlohe, endeavoured to find out guarantees calculated to reassure the public as to their stability. The delegates decided that the notes issued should be covered by one-third in specie and two-thirds in good bills with three signatures; also, that an official return should be published at least once a month, that a mutual control should be exercised by the several establishments, and that the Governments should be invited to take part in such control. A statement to the above effect is to be presented to the Zollverein.

The Exchange at Hamburg has been greatly agitated of late. A heavy decline has taken place in securities of all kinds. The metallic reserve in the Bank is being every day sent abroad, and specie obtains a large premium. The accounts from most of the commercial towns of Sweden and Norway represent that the financial crisis had reached them also, and was causing coined money to disappear and producing other alarming consequences. The bankers of the town have had to suspend the granting of discount accommodation to them. Germany will be most painfully affected by the crisis in the United States; up to the 21st ult., German bills to the amount of forty million francs had been returned protested, and the *Vanderbilt* has brought back others protested up to the 24th ult., to the amount of between five million francs and six million francs.

#### DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Danish Government has issued a circular to the Courts of Europe protesting against the proposals made by Prussia and Austria relative to the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig.

Letters from Berlin state that France, England, and Russia have offered their good offices to bring the affair of Holstein to a satisfactory solution.

#### RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived on the 27th ult. at the Palace of Tsarskoe-Selo, near St. Petersburg, from their excursion to Kief and Moscow.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor of Russia, on October 30, amnestied forty other Polish refugees.

The price of provisions has become so exceedingly high in St. Petersburg that Government has thought it advisable to open the State granaries and to sell the wheat held there in reserve. This favour is, however, only accorded to such persons as are known to be in want of it.

The Russian journals announce another disaster in the Russian navy. On the 26th September the mail-steamer *Koubá*, of 100 horsepower, employed in the Caspian Sea, was driven with great violence on a reef called Kouot Ar, near the island of Paragalat, and her bottom was broken in, and her engines greatly damaged. She was then run ashore near the island, and went to pieces. Her crew consisted of seventy-five men and officers, and of these eighteen men and four officers were drowned.

#### GREECE.

A letter from Athens of the 29th ult. states that the Queen of Greece, on reaching the Piræus, was received at the landing-place by the Ministers and the authorities, and welcomed by the crowd with loud acclamations. Her Majesty was conducted by the King to an elegantly-decorated tent, where the clergy offered up prayers of thanksgiving for her safe arrival. Their Majesties then entered an open carriage, drawn by six horses, and proceeded to Athens under the escort of a detachment of cavalry. At the entrance of the capital a triumphal arch, ornamented with garlands of flowers and flags, had been erected, and near which the different corporate bodies, with their banners displayed, were drawn up, and all the streets leading to the palace were illuminated, many of the windows being ornamented with banners. One of them represented the meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart, and her Majesty is represented pointing to the map of Greece, as if calling for the kind solicitude of those Sovereigns towards

that country. On the following evening her Majesty went to the theatre, which was illuminated a *giorno*.

#### TURKEY.

M. de Thouvenel, in consequence of orders from Paris, has resumed intercourse with Redschid Pacha.

The Turkish line of steamers in the Red Sea, consisting of four vessels, will begin to run in 1858. A line to the Philippine Islands is to be connected with the British postal service between Suez and Calcutta.

Prince Halim Pacha is to receive Prince Napoleon, who will arrive at Alexandria in December.

The *Etoile du Danube* of Brussels publishes the report presented by a committee to the Divan of Wallachia in the sitting of the 21st ult., which recommends the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, the election of a foreign Prince to reign over them, and the establishment of a representative system of government. The French and German journals are filled with speculations concerning the probable course to be taken finally by the different European Powers in the all-absorbing question of the Danubian Principalities, but we are unable to discover any well-authenticated fact likely to elucidate the matter. A letter from Berlin states that, on the question of the Principalities, Prussia supports the idea of an administrative union under a Hospodar for life, with a Senate to vote the taxes. A letter from Vienna, of the 3rd, in the *Hamburg Borsenhalle*, says:—"Count d'Appony, Austrian Ambassador at London, has arrived here, and had a conference with Count Buol and Sir H. Seymour on the subject of the Principalities. Sir H. Seymour declared that England would never consent to the political union of them under a foreign Prince, and that the utmost she could admit would be an administrative union. As the Porte had intimated that it would consent to this also, it will probably be a plan of that kind which will be submitted to the conference of Paris."

#### UNITED STATES.

The latest accounts show that the monetary crisis still continues in the States, but that it is slowly, very slowly, calming down. The exchanges are still deranged, the demand for money is as active as ever, the want of confidence is still as decided, the crop is still in the West, the merchants are still asking extension on their notes, and the process of general liquidation is still going on. Much is said of the use of bills on foreign houses, and there appears no doubt that the credit of English, German, and French firms has been largely involved to prop up shaken fortunes. The *New York Shipping List* boasts, however, of the ready and helping hands held out by the merchants to one another as a great feature for admiration in the crisis. The *Enquirer* anticipates that all will soon be right if attention be concentrated on home affairs, and regard be had to the crisis coming upon Western Europe, involving possibly the suspension of the Banks of France and England.

The elections at Kansas have resulted in the return of a Free-State member of Congress as well as a Free Legislature.

Severe floods have ravaged the northern States, owing to the heavy rains.

The city of St. Louis, in Missouri, has sustained the shock of an earthquake, the severest on record since 1811. It lasted several minutes, beginning with a vibration like that caused by the passing of heavy wagons along the street. Then the earth heaved upwards, and, with a sharp wrench to one side, sank down again as suddenly. There was a second shock, but much weaker. Chimney ornaments were toppled over. Luckily the chimneys themselves stood firm, though soot and mortar fell down them.

The *St. Louis Republican* publishes a discourse delivered by Heber C. Kimball, at Salt Lake City, August 30th, in which strong grounds are taken against the United States' Government, and a determination is expressed to resist their troops to the last extremity. The "Mormon Children" are called upon to arm themselves, and people generally are exhorted to lay up grain and otherwise prepare for the conflict. During the discourse Kimball says:—"We are the Kingdom of God and the State of the Desert, and will have Brigham Young for Governor just so long as he lives." Young made a speech equally bold in its declarations of hostility against the United States.

AN IMPORTANT MUSICAL DISCOVERY (says the *Pays*) has just been made at Venice, in the Library of St. Mark. It was generally believed, up to the present time, that there remained nothing of Stradella's compositions but the famous hymn which he was singing in the Sixtine Chapel at the moment when the three assassins dispatched against him by the patricians of Venice were about to murder him. Last summer, however, two French gentlemen, in examining unclassified manuscripts in the library, came on a collection of nineteen songs in Stradella's own handwriting. These are love songs which the celebrated musician composed in the palace of Contarini, when he was enamoured of the daughter of that patrician, who instigated the other nobles against him. The nineteen pieces are said to be remarkable for their melody and elegance; and what seems to improve their importance is, that M. Halévy, the composer of the "Juive," has not disclaimed to write for them a pianoforte accompaniment, in order to render them accessible not only to musicians, but to simple amateurs.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE arrived at the Hague on Friday from his visit to Spain and Italy, which has lasted three months.

SIGNOR LABLACHE.—There is no truth in the report that Signor Lablache has had an attack of apoplexy. The great artist is now residing on his estate near Naples, and is in much better health than he has enjoyed for some time past.

MILLE RACHEL.—A letter from Mdle. Sarah Felix has reached Paris, giving more satisfactory intelligence of the health of Mdle. Rachel. Her medical attendant, it states, considers her out of danger.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH PIEDMONT.—The magnificent piece of ordnance sent as a present by the citizens of Boston to the people of Piedmont for the fortifications of Alessandria was placed on the Piazza Reale of that town on the 28th ult.

THE WRECK OF THE "REINDEER" STEAMER, which ran between Chicago and Montreal, took place on the night of the 19th ult. When off Great Point Au Sauble, on the Michigan shore, she was met by a heavy gale, and her captain, finding that she would not weather it, hoisted all sail and headed for the shore. The moment she touched the ground the steamer commenced going to pieces, and, owing to the distance from the beach and violence of the surf, only two persons succeeded in reaching the land. It is thought the steamer had few, if any, passengers on board. The officers and crew numbered about 22 men. She had on board 13,000 bushels of wheat.

MODEL OF WINDSOR CASTLE.—On Monday afternoon, by command of her Majesty, Mr. Bellamy had the honour of exhibiting to the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and the junior members of the Royal family, his beautiful model of Windsor Castle. It is constructed on a scale of one-tenth of an inch to the foot, and covers ninety square feet: it displays the Courtyard, State entrance, Sovereign's entrance, St. George's Hall, Corridor, the magnificent Keep or Round Tower, Norman Gateway, the Winchester, Henry the Third's, Edward the Third's, York, Lancaster, Augustus, Victoria, Clarence, Chester, Prince of Wales', Brunswick, Cornwall, George IV., and King John Towers, the State and private apartments, Castle-hill slopes, terraces, gardens, statues, fountains, and the whole of the Lower Ward, with the Guardhouse, the Naval Knights' house, the St. George's Chapel, and the ecclesiastical portion of the Castle facing Thames-street. The "hundred steps" and the sloping walk to the pleasure-ground of the deanery, are faithfully laid down. The roofs of all the buildings are exceedingly accurate, and the windows, 2128 in number, are all separately shown, and the different styles of architecture are preserved. The inspection of the model afforded great satisfaction.—*Morning Advertiser*.

TWO FIGHTS AT ROME.—Thanks to the Empress of Russia we saw the two grandest sights of Rome to the greatest advantage. On Monday St. Peter's was illuminated from the pavement to the cross. The night was dark and mild, and the lamps, suspended 430 feet in the air, were not once put out by the wind. As the bell struck nine the torches were suddenly lighted all round the roof, and it seemed as if the great pile was on fire, while the bells ringing a peal seemed like alarm-bells rung at a fire. At nine o'clock on Saturday evening, at the discharge of a rocket, the whole circumference of the Coliseum broke out in a blaze of light. Pencil lights, set behind every arch, sent out a glare of light which, for a few minutes, was as bright as day. Then thick columns of smoke rolled up, covering the great amphitheatre as if with a curtain—like the awning which once stretched across it in the days of its glory. Then, as the lights turned red, it seemed as if some great conflagration had happened in the city, and the crowds that bowed their way out as the Empress drove off seemed to be flying for their lives, with the cry of fire in their ears. The outside was then illuminated in the same way as the inside. Each story of arches could be distinctly counted—the plants that grew in the crevices of the walls, and even the marble slab inserted here and there in the brick surface, with the name of the Pontiff who had restored the Coliseum, could be distinctly read. It was a glorious sight.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

#### TRADE AND PAUPERISM.

THE value of our export trade, according to returns recently issued, was, in the nine months of

1855,	1856,	1857,
£69,226,837;	£84,906,005;	£95,735,599.

In the present year it exceeds that of 1856 by £10,828,987, and that of 1855 by £26,508,755.

The shipping entered inwards and outwards was, in nine months of

1855,	1856,	1857,
11,409,768 tons;	13,285,703 tons;	15,304,933 tons;

an increase in 1857 over 1856 of 2,039,280 tons, and over 1855 of 3,895,220 tons. These facts indicate the general and great prosperity of the country in the present year; and, lest any portion of it should be attributed to the war, we must add that transports with Government stores are not included in the returns of shipping.

But this increase of business would be worth nothing were it not to result in an increase of people and of welfare. We can state, then, on the authority of the Registrar-General, that in the middle of the year the population of England and Wales was 259 000 more than in the middle of 1856; and the increasing welfare of all is shown by a decrease of pauperism. According to poor law returns, the number of paupers of all classes relieved July 1, 1857, was 12,051 less than on July 1st, 1856, a diminution of 1·5 per cent. Of these, 3561 were able-bodied paupers, and the proportionate diminution of them was 2·9 per cent. The total number of paupers relieved on July 1, 1857, was 781,051, indicating still a vast mass of wretchedness in society, though not so vast as it was. The decrease is shared in by nearly all the counties. In the metropolitan counties, and a few others, there is an increase of pauperism, of which the percentage is as follows:—Middlesex (part), 1·9; Surrey (part), 1·3; Kent (part), 15·9; Surrey (part out of metropolis), 7·0; Kent (part), 2·6; Southampton (Hampshire), 0·2; Berks, 0·3; Hertford, 0·2; Stafford, 0·2; Chester, 0·8; Durham, 2·8; North Wales, 1·3. The counties which are exceptions to the general decrease are metropolitan and manufacturing.

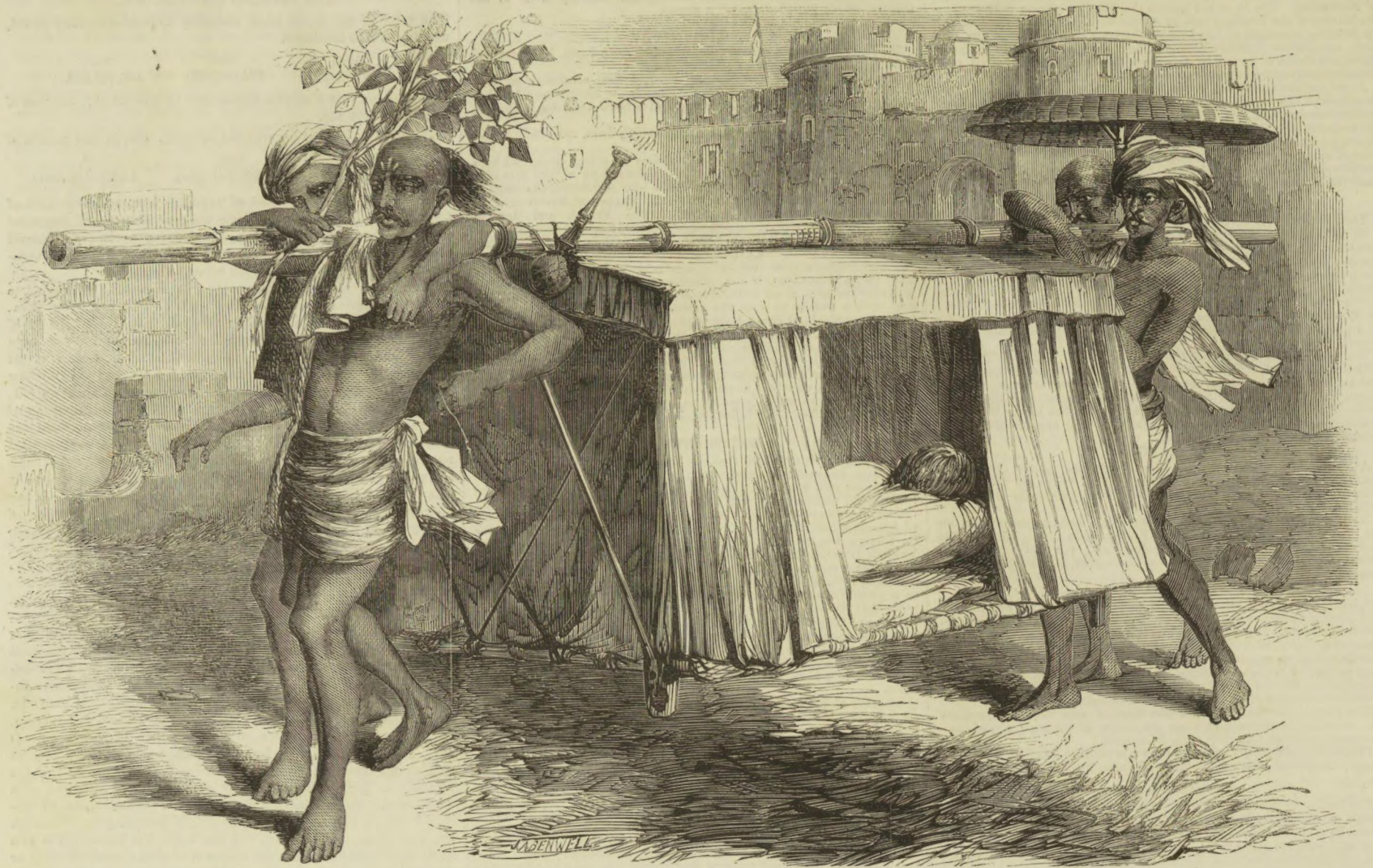
Looking at the details, we notice great differences in the pauperism of different parishes in the metropolis, to some of which we shall advert; not to cast any censure, however, for probably all the differences are referable to the different classes of the people who inhabit them, but merely to make the public acquainted with the facts. Thus, Paddington, with a population of 46,365, relieves 763 persons, or 1·5 per cent; while Fulham, with a population of 29,646, relieves 1645, or 5·5 per cent. East London relieves 6 per cent, West London nearly 8 per cent, and the City of London nearly 7 per cent of the population. Bethnal-green, usually supposed to be crammed with wretchedness, relieves only 1·7 per cent of the population, and White-chapel only 3·7 per cent. Both, particularly Bethnal-green, are much less pauperised than Fulham. In the latter, the population is to a small extent agricultural, in the former it is wholly manufacturing or engaged in mechanical trades. Poplar, however, with its boatmen, sailors, and shipwrights, is almost as bad as East London, and 5·6 of the population are relieved. With one or two exceptions, as far as a cursory glance of a multiplicity of details enables us to ascertain—such as Tiverton, Devonshire, with 9 per cent of the population relieved; Guildford, in Surrey, and Newent, in Gloucestershire, in both of which nearly 8 per cent of the population are relieved—West London is most conspicuous for a large proportion of paupers. The amount of paupers in the City districts may have some connection with the many charities of the metropolis. At any rate the great differences noticed are curious, and deserve investigation. Several of the metropolitan parishes have made no returns, and the comparison is not complete. Of the large towns out of the metropolis, Bristol, with a population of 65,716, and 4354 persons relieved, or something less than 7 per cent, is one of the most remarkable for the amount of pauperism.

The annual return from which we have taken these few examples of our old social career is published in a new form, full of details, for the first time this year; and the comparisons which it enables us to institute would have been fairer had the population and the pauperism been taken at the same period. The latter is, however, given from July, 1857, and the former is taken from the Census of 1851. We must add that the return is now accompanied by an indication of the proportions of the persons:—1st, engaged in the mechanical arts, trades, and domestic services; 2nd, in agriculture; 3rd, in manufactures; 4th, in mining and minerals in the different parishes; and of the proportions relieved of these classes; but it does not now, whatever may be its utility for future comparison, give us much information beyond that contained in the census of occupations.

GREAT BRITAIN ON THE WORLD'S MAP.—We see two little spots huddled up into a corner, awkwardly shot off to a side, as it were, yet facing the great sea, on the very verge and lip of the great waste of waters, with nothing outside of them to protect them; not like Greece, or Italy, or Egypt, in a Mediterranean bounded by a surrounding shore to be coasted by timid mariners, but on the very edge and verge of the great ocean, looking out westward to the expanse. If she launch at all, she must launch with the fearless heart that is ready to brave old ocean—to take him with his gigantic western waves—to face his winds and hurricanes—his summer heats of the dead still tropics—his winter blasts—his fairy icebergs—his fogs like palpable darkness—his hail blasts and his snow. Britain has done so. From her island home she has sailed east and west, north and south. She has gone outwardly and planted empires. The States themselves, now her compeer, were an offshoot from her island territory. Her destiny is to plant out nations, and the spirit of colonisation is the genius that presides over her career. She plants out Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape. Ceylon and the Mauritius she occupies for trade. India she covers with a network of law framed and woven in her Anglo-Saxon loom. She clutches China and begins at least to break up the celestial soleism. She lays hold of Borneo, and straightway piratical prahus are seen wrecked and stranded on the shore, or blown to fragments in the air. She raises an impregnable fortress at the entrance of the Mediterranean, and another in its centre, as security to her sea-borne trade. She does the same in embryo at the entrance to the Red Sea. Westward from Newfoundland she traverses a continent, and there, in the Pacific, Vancouver's Island—which may one day become the new Great Britain of new Anglo-Saxon enterprise, destined to carry civilisation to the innumerable islands of the great sea—bears the union-jack for its island banner, and acknowledges the sovereignty of the British Crown. At Singapore she has provisionally made herself mistress of the Straits of Malacca; and thousands of miles away on the other hand at the Falkland Islands, near to the Land of Fire, the British mariner may hear the voice of praise issuing in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. In addition to this she has representatives at every Court, and Consuls at every seaport. Her cruisers bear her flag on every navigable sea. Europeans, Asiatics, Africans, Americans, and Australians, are found wearing her uniform, eating her bread, bearing her arms, and contributing to extend her dominion.—*North British Review*.

THE ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB for 1857 is fixed to take place on Tuesday, Dec. 8, and three following days, at the Baker-street Bazaar. The club have increased their money prizes this year from the usual average of about £650 to £1051. The number of classes into which the show is to be divided this year has been increased from thirty-three to forty-two, separate classes having been assigned, pursuant to resolutions passed at the last annual general meeting of the Smithfield Club, to the Sussex breed of cattle, Norfolk or Suffolk polled breed, Scotch polled breed, Irish breed, and Welsh breed. The stewards for the ensuing show are—For beasts and long-woolled sheep, Mr. James Hole, Mr. Wm. Sanday, and Mr. Wm. Torr; for short-woolled sheep, ewes-bred sheep, and pigs, Mr. Edward Frust, Mr. Henry Fookes, and Mr. Jonas Webb.





HINDOSTANEE DHOOLIE, USED BY HOSPITALS AND IN THE FIELD.

## THE HOSPITAL DHOOLIE.

THE Dhoolie is a simply-constructed *palkie*, or palanquin, which is carried by four bearers, who belong to a distinct caste, living chiefly in the lower provinces of the Bengal Presidency. These vehicles are used much on the march for conveying the sick; more especially those who are in too delicate a state to bear the jolting gait of the camels and elephants on which they are usually placed, perched on the top of the tents and other camp equipage.

Every European hospital establishment in Bengal has its complement of dhoolies attached, with a staff of bearers, under a sirdar, paid by the Government. The dhoolies are used for carrying those of the sick who are too feeble to gain the hospital on foot.

In action these vehicles are of the greatest service for carrying to the rear those who fall wounded, and who are lucky enough to have an opportunity of availing themselves of them: they are exceedingly comfortable to ride in, owing to their light and elastic construction. The bottom is simply four bamboos, fastened to four short legs, forming a frame, which is tightly corded over with country rope, to form a sacking. The frame is supported by an iron suspender at the

head, and another at the foot; the long bamboo pole passing through rings formed by the bend of the suspenders; and a slight framework of bamboo at top, covered with stout wax cloth, with curtains of white canvas, complete the dhoolie. These elastic materials give kindly to the step of the bearers: the curtains keep off the sun, and at the same time admit any breeze that may be stirring. On the sacking is placed a razzi, or thick quilted coverlet, which is the only bed (sick or well) used by our soldiers serving in India.

It will be remembered that early in the Indian mutiny a doctor of one of the revolted regiments at Meerut, when on his way to visit his hospital the day following the outbreak, saw a dhoolie approaching, bearing the body of Colonel Finnis. He says, "On my way down (to the hospital) a dhoolie approached, and was passing me, when I stopped the bearers, and asked what they carried. They answered, 'The Colonel Sahib.' It was poor Colonel Finnis' body, which had just been found where he fell, and was being carried towards the church-yard."

The accompanying Sketch will assist the English reader to form a correct idea of this most useful and extensively-used conveyance.

## CAMP AT MHOW.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the accompanying View of this British Cantonment in the territory of Indore, which has much of the rural quiet of an English home. This delightful station enjoys quite a European climate, and English fruits greet the eye side by side with oranges, lemons, citrons, mangoes, lequoints, and guavas. It has altogether the appearance of an English town, having a church with a steeple, on an eminence, a public library, theatre, and assembly-rooms. The distance of Mhow S.E. from Neemuch is 142 miles; S.W. from Saugor 215; S.W. from Agra 355; S. from Delhi 435. The cantonments at Mhow are occupied by a considerable force, and the officers are sufficiently numerous to be enabled to form a society independent of external intercourse. The station has lines for 7000 men. On the left are the dark huts of the infantry, and a regiment is represented on the parade-ground. The fort is not visible: it stands to the right, behind the trees. If anything were wanting to illustrate the benefits of the British rule in India it might be found in the well-ordered aspect of the Anglo-Indian town of Mhow.



THE CAMP OF MHOW.



PLATE PRESENTED TO  
HENRY WORKMAN, ESQ.  
OF EVESHAM.

THE accompanying group of testimonial plate has recently been presented to Henry Workman, Esq., to mark the public approval of that gentleman's exertions in the erection of the new bridge at Evesham. The classic Avon, which flows through the town of Evesham, and the fertile vale of that name, was, till lately, crossed in the middle of the town by an ancient bridge of eight arches, with a very steep, narrow, and dangerous roadway,—this being probably the same structure which, in the days of the Abbey, and for six or eight hundred years, had spanned the stream. In the year 1851 Mr. Workman was elected Mayor of the borough of Evesham, when he immediately devoted himself with singular ardour to the improvement of the town; and, among other matters, to the removal of the dangerous old bridge and the erection of the new one. During five years Mr. Workman occupied the position of chief magistrate, and in the fifth year of his mayoralty he opened to the public the new and handsome bridge of three arches, which bears the following inscription:—

To the  
Public Spirit and Perseverance  
of  
HENRY WORKMAN, Esq.,  
are ascribed  
the origin and completion of  
THIS BRIDGE,

which was erected in the fourth and fifth year of his mayoralty, and opened to the Public on the 12th day of March, A.D. MDCCCLVI.

The cost of the erection was defrayed partly by voluntary subscriptions, partly by the Trustees of the adjacent Turnpike Roads, and the remainder by Rates assessed upon the property within the Borough.

The architect of the bridge was Mr. James Samuel, and the contractor Mr. James Taylor, and it is due to those gentlemen to state that the expenditure did not exceed the estimate, and that all parties were perfectly satisfied with the work.

A committee was formed last year for the purpose of raising funds for presenting a testimonial to Mr. Workman for his great exertions, and £332 was subscribed and laid out in the purchase of plate, which was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and consists of the several pieces here engraved.

The centre piece, or épergne, bears the following inscription:—  
September, 1857.—Presented to HENRY WORKMAN, Esquire, as a Testimonial of his public services in connection with the Evesham Bridge. For the purchase of this épergne and other pieces of plate the sum of £315 was raised by public subscription.

The presentation of the plate was made by the Chairman of the Committee (J. H. H. Foley, Esq., M.P.), in the presence of the borough members (Sir Henry P. Willoughby, and Edward Holland, Esq.), and the several magistrates and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood who formed the Testimonial Committee.

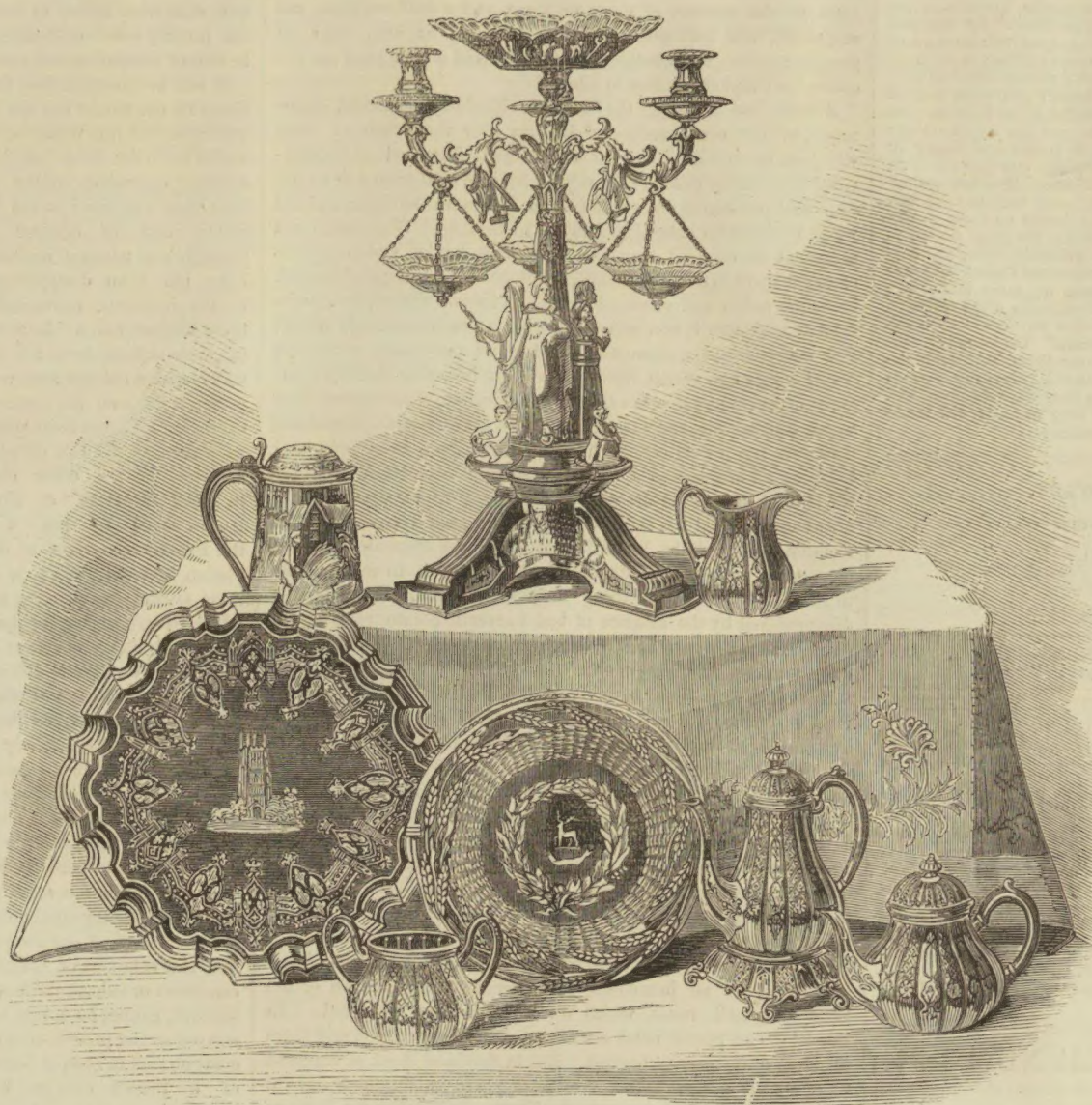


PLATE PRESENTED TO HENRY WORKMAN, ESQ., OF EVESHAM.

WILD-DUCK SHOOTING.

See where the startled sea-fowl clamorous rise,  
And seek in serried rank those golden skies

FOR romance and interest this sport, when seen to perfection in Hampshire creeks, "clamorous with sea-fowl," takes brevet rank with deer-stalking among the choicest diversions of the trigger. A land battue is tame indeed by the side of it, and it has furnished Landseer with a theme for one of his choicest inspirations. After a little practice at it the shooter need possess but a very slender portion of "Fine-ear's" art, till he learns the different cries of the bright-eyed swimmers in whose solitudes he loves to wake the echoes with his old flint "marking-iron," or his fifty-guinea percussion punt-gun, with its

pull their triggers till they can see the eye and the colour of the feathers.

The rustic gunners still plant their primitive cross stick on the shore, and thus take a deadly aim, but the aristocrats of the sport have improved on the days of Peter Nanker and his punts, and sailing-yachts, from fifteen to twenty tons, are often brought on duty. They are yawl-rigged if the gun is to be worked from the cabin hatchway, and cutter-rigged if it is to be worked over the bows from the fore-castle hatchway. Most success is looked for in the first thaw after a frost, and occasionally a hundred have been brought down at a shot. They do not all fall at once, but as they sweep away they drop out of the ranks by twos and threes in the first mile, leaving a complete death-track on the waters. When they are swimming

seven-foot tube. Four distinct notes—the whining whew of the widgeon, the noisy gaggle of the grey goose, the gentle cackle of the brent goose, and the quack of the wild mallard—are invariably in that chorus, which waxes louder and louder as dawn and feeding-time approaches.

The wild ducks generally feed on the marshy land close in shore, and love a shady nook where they can get it; while the widgeons stand out more to sea, and revel among the green weed and ooze. For shooting, a clear, starry night is infinitely better than a moonlight one; and in order to secure sport the moon should shine right into the face of the sportsman, who must reverse his rowing position when he is on the look-out for his game. The birds, in spite of their wary "call-bird," are thus unable to see him till he is very close upon them, but over and over again he is compelled to lie down flat on his punt, and keep paddling himself gently along so as to get within range. In shooting black geese, which are generally considered the best kind of sea-fowl, the shooter, as a general rule, can never hope to get within range while he is running dead to leeward. On a windy night his hopes are too often vain, as he cannot see his birds among the wave ripples, while they have no difficulty in seeing the boat. Divers disappear at once at such an apparition, and travel quite as quick below as on water. The dusky-white feathers of the frosty diver furnish the most favourite cap for the punter; but the pintail ducks, or sea pheasant, as they are termed, are seldom seen in groups of more than three at a time, and are, next to black geese, his most cherished prize. When pursued ducks generally swim with their heads down close on their breasts, and lift them before they fly, turning round at that moment almost broadside. It is, however, a strange fact that, in spite of the larger surface thus presented to the shot, a volley does less execution when they are in that position than when they are swimming from the gun. The great difficulty which young shooters have to surmount is to get an idea of distance, and, as 500 yards often seem only 300 on water, some of the old-fashioned ones are loth to



WILD-DUCK SHOOTING.—DRAWN BY WOLF.



almost in acres, every pellet seems to have its billet, and the wounded, smarting with salt water, often struggle towards a lee shore, giving rise to many an exciting "cripple chase" by dog and man. In fact, shore-gunners, with the aid of a good retriever, may often bag their twelve or thirteen brace as they come drifting in, without even firing a shot. These "outsiders" present a piteous sight as they occasionally splash into the ooze after their booty; and none but an experienced hand can recover himself quickly if he falls in that Slough of Despond. It is hopeless for him to rest his hands on the mud, and try to lift himself up, as he only sinks deeper and deeper by such an effort; but he must roll himself over, plant one foot firmly in the mud, and, pressing his hands on his knees, give a sudden spring. Many sportsmen are fond of "fight-shooting," and wait in the shade of some wall till the flocks sweep over their heads on their way to feed on the inland marshes—always remembering the great maxim to shoot well forward. The early easterly winds generally bring the seabirds over in October; but, after their long migratory flights, they are hardly worth their powder and shot, and hang up mere tantalising lumps of feather and bone in the larder. Woodcocks often arrive in the same state, mere skeletons, and so weak that any one may catch two or three together drowsily "sitting on a rail." Occasionally, too, shooters dig holes in the beach, and wait for them, imitating the "whew!" of the call-bird, which many of the old "shooting characters" can do to the life. They learnt it when they were children, and they can "tune up" as naturally as ever as long as their old limbs can bear the frosty breezes of a December morning.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV. 15.—23rd Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 16.—Ferguson died, 1776.  
TUESDAY, 17.—King of Hanover died, 1851.  
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Duke of Wellington's Funeral, 1852.  
THURSDAY, 19.—Napoleon I. crowned, 1804.  
FRIDAY, 20.—Edmund. King and Martyr.  
SATURDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 21, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 51	1 25	1 43	2 0	2 15	2 35	2 50
3 5	3 20	3 35	3 53	4 10	4 25	4 45

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#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1857.

THE long-dreaded commercial convulsion has come. Two joint-stock banks in Scotland—the Western Bank, established in 1832, with a paid-up capital of £1,500,000, 1200 shareholders, an authorised circulation of £337,938, and an actual circulation of £455,000; and the City of Glasgow Bank, established in 1839, with a paid-up capital of £1,000,000, a numerous proprietary, an authorised circulation of £72,921, and an actual circulation of £352,028—have both stopped. A run on all the other banks has ensued, including the savings-banks. Depositors have hastened to draw out their money; and the Lord Provost has found it necessary to try and calm the people by assurances that distrust is unwarrantable. A military force has been required in Glasgow to preserve order. In Liverpool, too, there have been great failures. The Borough Bank has suspended. The great mercantile house of Dennistoun, Crosse, and Co., with liabilities to the amount of £2,000,000, has suspended, as well as numerous small mercantile houses. The still greater

discount-house of Sanderson, Sandeman, and Co., with liabilities to the amount of three or three and a half millions, has suspended, and still greater houses, if there be any, "are in people's mouths; and whether they fall or stand will depend on the course the Cabinet resolves to adopt."

Already, on Monday, the Bank of England—ignorant, apparently, of the consequences of its acts over the minds of those who look up to it as if it were a demi-god—hastened and aggravated the coming mischief by raising its rate of discount to 10 per cent, and publishing its resolution as if it were the State and the whole people were obliged to move at its bidding. With much less means at its disposal than the joint-stock banks, which possess amongst them nearly £40,000,000, while the Bank cannot command, including public and private deposits and its own capital, &c., more than £23,000,000, it now assumes to give law to the moneyed world; and many bankers, discounters, and great merchants about the Royal Exchange persist, from old habit, in believing that the prosperity of the country depends altogether on the state of its reserve. They watch it trembling, and were ready to sink into the earth—spreading their own terror over country bankers, discounters, and others, and bringing all business to a standstill, when it announced a rise in the rate of discount to the unheard-of sum of 10 per cent. Consequent on that, and the terror it induced, the great discount-house in London has gone, the banks in Scotland have suspended, and the community is in a more deplorable condition, as to money, than in 1826 or 1847. From those periods, however, the present is distinguished by the absence of bad harvests, potato rots, or any other serious natural calamity; and the money convulsion is entirely due to our own mismanagement.

It is of no use, however, now to rail. The disaster is upon us, and we must exert ourselves to remove it. In 1847 a similar calamity was at once checked by the interference of the Government suspending the "cast-iron" regulations for the currency which had brought it on. Every person at all acquainted with the subject is well aware that it is in the power of the Government now as then to interpose with advantage. It had only to comply with the representations made to it from the City—and suspend a very cunningly-contrived, but very absurd, law. Some remedy we must have, and what that remedy is we have already pointed out.

At present, however, affairs have taken a somewhat different turn; and the demand for gold coming from Scotland suggests an immediate and necessary modification of the issue of small notes, which we have already proposed. In Scotland one-pound notes are almost the only currency, and there the issue of them is authorised. But in Scotland Bank of England notes are not a legal tender, though they are in England. What do these circumstances require? They require that the Bank of England note should be instantly made a legal tender in Scotland, and that the Bank of England should be authorised to issue one-pound notes to supply the place of the depreciated and destroyed notes of the Scotch banks. But an amount of notes equal to the few put out of circulation by the failure of the two banks would not be sufficient; the whole paper circulation of Scotland is probably discredited by the two failures. It amounts to something more than £4,000,000, and therefore the Bank of England should be authorised at once to issue notes of £1 to the amount of £4,000,000, to be made legal tender in Scotland, for the purpose of supplying the place of the Scotch notes. If the Government cannot do this, as is said, by its own authority, then it wants the power to save the State on an emergency. To provide for the wants of the whole community, let the Bank also be authorised to issue any amount of notes the Bank directors think right, without being limited by the bullion in its coffers. These measures would give instant relief: permanent improvements in the law may then be thought about.

There is one other measure, however, which might at once be advantageously adopted. In Austria it has been proposed to issue notes payable at a fixed date. In the United States such a measure has been had recourse to by individuals, and here such notes might now be issued by the authority of the Bank. The public wants more legal-tender money; but also wants to be protected against sudden runs for gold. Post notes, therefore, payable in twelve months, for small sums, £1 or £2, bearing interest at 5 or 6 per cent, might to the extent of £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 be most beneficially issued. They would be welcomed by the multitude as a means of saving; they would be welcomed by the public as a safe addition to the circulation; they would at once supply us with a sufficient legal tender, and relieve us from all anxiety as to an immediate demand for gold. Post notes, debentures, or bonds for large sums, have of late come extensively into use, and now is the time when they could be issued with great advantage to a considerable amount for small sums.

THE public mind of this country has been seldom wrought up to such a state of tension as at the present moment, when we are constantly waiting in earnest expectation for the arrival of mails from the East and from the West. It is, therefore, not a little creditable to the national character that while we are swayed alternately between anxiety as to the state of affairs in India and the monetary condition of America, each reacting on our body politic to an extent to which, probably, no convulsions in Europe, out of our own island, could affect us, we preserve the ordinary tenor of our way with praiseworthy calmness and equability. No one who walked along the crowded thoroughfares of the metropolis on Monday last, when our almost sole attempt at a street spectacle was made, or who witnessed the gathering at our almost sole public banquet, and which affords one of the few opportunities out of Parliament to our Government to speak to the people, would have supposed that we were standing up with all our strength against a financial crisis at home, and at the same time breasting a wide-spread revolt in our chief dependency abroad. In the face of difficulties which, in their peculiar tendency to operate on each other, are abundantly calculated to disturb the nervous system of any people, we are all ready to cheer and fully to respond to the tone, confident even to gaiety, in which the Prime Minister has spoken of the preparedness and the capability of England to cope with the situation. Our anxieties are comprehended principally in our impatience for the arrival of intelligence, and are scarcely, if at all, tinged with apprehensions with

regard to untimely results. We are always expecting that the next mail from India, at least, will tell us that we have reached the turning-point of disaster, and that henceforward our task will be one of reparation and restoration.

It was in this spirit that the news of the complete occupation of Delhi by our troops and the relief of Lucknow was received. We were sure that this would be the case in time, and we only hoped it would be in due time. A just confidence in the direction of the military operations in the East led us to believe that we should hear that our small forces had again enacted those miracles of valour and of conduct which have characterised them all through the unequal contest they have been waging, and we have not been disappointed. There is something dramatic in the incidents connected with the operations against both these Eastern cities. In the one case a captive King and Queen (*de facto* at least for a few months) are objects of that clemency which spares old age and womanhood, while prompt and martial justice is done on the recreant Princes, who, unequal to the stern example of Tippoo Saib, preferred to be seized as coward fugitives from the city the rule of which they had usurped, to dying in its defence. In the other case romance has scarcely ever risen to such a crisis of situation as that of a beleaguered town saved by but a few hours from annihilation by the mining operations of the besiegers. There is one contemplation, however, which is inseparable from the consideration of these events, encouraging as they are; and that is the heavy price which we are paying for the suppression of this revolt. We are, indeed, shedding our best blood in this (considering the enemy with which we have to do) inglorious struggle. We shrink from the mere enumeration of the killed and wounded; but when we read among the former the names of Nicholson and Neill, who have sunk into their bloody graves before they could be rewarded by their country for the deeds which have contributed so largely to the results which have been achieved, the sacrifice assumes a shape vast indeed. Happily it has been the lot of General Havelock to survive the perfection of the immediate duty he has had to perform, and he has been spared to do still further good service in new fields of action; for no one can doubt that there will yet be work enough to test the military capabilities, and to try the heroism, and, above all, the endurance, of our troops to the utmost. The capture of Delhi, and the conquest of Lucknow, although they will strike at any consistent or substantial basis on which the mutiny may have been founded, cannot be taken as final operations. They must be considered as the prelude to a laborious campaign, not against armies concentrated in such a form as to be worthy to bear the shock of a British charge, but against countless military freebooters scattered over a wide expanse of open country, who must be dealt with in detail. Hitherto the chief movements of our forces have been confined to the neighbourhood of the great means of communication. The contest will hereafter be transferred from the districts traversed by the great rivers and trunk roads to the jungle and the hill, and we shall have to contend with fever and pestilence as well as with mutineers; we shall have to spread our forces over the North-western Provinces, over Oude, Rohilkund, Gwalior, and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories; while at the same time we must keep an armed watch in Bombay and its outlying provinces. All this presents no inconsiderable sphere of necessary military activity. This has yet to be begun; and it is absolutely indispensable that we should look at the subject from this point of view, and that there should not be the slightest relaxation in the efforts that have been already made. It is only by a due estimate of the compass and extent of the task that is set before us that we shall turn to good account the successes that have been as yet attained; and it is to be hoped that the intelligence which has been brought by this mail will have the effect of enabling us to see with something like clearness exactly the thing that we have yet to do.

#### THE COURT.

A sudden gloom has been thrown over the Court this week by the premature demise of the Duchess de Nemours, who expired suddenly on Tuesday last, ten days after her accouchement. Her Royal Highness was first cousin to the Prince Consort, having been the daughter of Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, uncle to the Queen and the Prince. On receiving the melancholy news, which caused great affliction to her Majesty and his Royal Highness, who had visited the Duchess at Claremont on Saturday last, when apparently convalescent, orders were given for postponing the State reception of the Siamese Ambassadors, fixed for Wednesday, and all invitations to Windsor Castle have been postponed for the present.

The Duke of Cambridge was on a visit to the Queen when the news of the sad event arrived at the Castle. His Royal Highness immediately left for London, and the Prince Consort went to Claremont to pay a visit of condolence.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort again went to Claremont, accompanied on this occasion by her Majesty.

The anniversary of the Prince of Wales's birthday was celebrated on Monday, at Windsor, when the usual parade of the household troops took place in the Home Park. After the review the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, went out shooting. The dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal; the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Leiningen, the Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and Lieut.-General Sir William and Lady Codrington and Miss Codrington.

The Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Emily Cathcart have succeeded the Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Horatia Stopford as Maids of Honour in Waiting on the Queen.

#### DEATH OF THE DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.

We are sorry to announce the premature death of this lamented Princess, whose accouchement took place at Claremont on the 28th ult. Her Royal Highness went on favourably for some days, and the attack under which the Princess sunk on Tuesday was sudden and unexpected. The Duke de Nemours, and the whole of the members of the exiled Royal family, are plunged in the deepest grief by the visitation. The Duchess de Nemours was a daughter of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and was, consequently, cousin of her Majesty and the Prince Consort. Her Royal Highness was born in 1822, and married in 1840 the Duke de Nemours, by whom she has had four children, the Count d'Eu, the Duke d'Alençon, the Princess Marguerite, and, after an interval of eleven years, the infant whose birth has preceded by only a few days the untimely decease of its illustrious mother.

The Duchess of Inverness entertained the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, and a select circle at dinner on Thursday evening, at her apartments in Kensington Palace.

The Earl of Aberdeen, we are happy to hear, is quite recovered from his recent illness. The noble Earl remains at Haddo House.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have left town on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of France at Compiegne.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have returned to London from Broadlands, Hants.

A matrimonial alliance is arranged to take place between the Lady Agnes Graham, eldest daughter of the Duke of Montrose, and Mr. Davenport, of Capes Thorne, in the county of Chester.



# GOVERNMENT AUTHORISATION TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND TO EXTEND ITS ISSUE OF NOTES.

DOWNING-STREET, 12th November.

GENTLEMEN.—Her Majesty's Government have observed with great concern the serious consequences which have ensued from the recent failure of certain joint-stock banks in England and Scotland, as well as of certain large mercantile firms, chiefly connected with the American trade.

The discredit and distrust which have resulted from these events, and the withdrawal of a large amount of the paper circulation authorised by the existing Bank Acts, appear to her Majesty's Government to render it necessary for them to inform the Bank of England, that if they should be unable in the present emergency to meet the demands for discounts and advances upon approved securities, without exceeding the limits of their circulation prescribed by the Act of 1844, the Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament, upon its meeting, a Bill of Indemnity for any excess so issued.

In order to prevent this temporary relaxation of the law being extended beyond the actual necessities of the occasion, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the Bank's terms of discount should not be reduced below their present rate.

Her Majesty's Government reserve, for future consideration, the appropriation of any profit which may arise upon issues in excess of the statutory amount.

Her Majesty's Government are fully impressed with the importance of maintaining the letter of the law, even in a time of considerable mercantile difficulty, but they believe that, for the removal of apprehensions which have checked the course of monetary transactions, such a measure as is now contemplated has become necessary, and they rely upon the discretion and prudence of the directors for confining its operation within the strict limits of the exigencies of the case.

We have, &c.,  
(Signed)

PALMERSTON.  
G. C. LEWIS.

The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AT THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Monday was quite a field-day at the Royal Geographical Society, being the first meeting of the season, and set apart for the presentation of the diploma of the society to this distinguished traveller. Sir Roderick Murchison, the learned and intelligent President, taking Dr. Livingstone's book in his hand, pronounced its publication to be the great event of the year in geographical science, and warmly eulogised its style, which, without being professedly rhetorical, was so graphic and nervous as to be a model in its way to more ambitious authors. He pointed out the extraordinary merit of Dr. Livingstone, who had gone over regions where no white man had ever set foot, and displayed the resources of an energetic character, combined with those of the man of science. With reference to the ulterior projects of Dr. Livingstone in relation to Christianity, civilisation, and commerce, Sir Roderick mentioned that Lord Clarendon informed him that her Majesty's Government took the warmest interest in his researches, and would give him every encouragement in its power. Sir Roderick then signed and presented the diploma of the society, and Dr. Livingstone replied with brevity. Various conflicting evidence and surmises were also placed before the meeting as to the fate of another traveller in the countries to the northward, Dr. Vogel; but the balance of evidence seemed to leave little or no doubt that he had been murdered. There was still, however, a faint hope that, by the next caravans from Mourzouk, intelligence might be received of his being still alive, even if a prisoner. The expedition of Captain Burton from Zanzibar, to explore the so-called mountains of the moon, has started with a large escort of armed men from that port, with every favourable prospect. Lastly, another fact of great interest and importance was communicated. It has been generally supposed that the interior of Australia is a vast desert. A lake of considerable extent has been discovered, and supposed to be from a river system that chains the unknown regions on its other side (the north-west).

THE NEW BRIDGE AT CHELSEA, when finished next spring, will be, beyond all doubt, the handsomest structure of its kind in the metropolis. It is not only spacious and ample in its accommodation for traffic, but in design the most elegant, in general effect the most light and ornamental of all the bridges, whether suspended or otherwise, yet erected across the Thames. More than enough has been erected to enable the visitor to judge of the general tone of the design; but the lightest and most decorative portions will be the last affixed, and the beautiful lanterns and minarets which will surmount both towers, and add so much to the general effect, are still to be erected. The design of the whole is very novel. Two towers of cast-iron columnar framing support the chains and arches, or rather openings. These towers are cased in elaborate ornamental castings of open lattice work, like the casements of Eastern houses, and surmounted with pointed minarets and lanterns, which give to the whole an inexplicable light and graceful effect. The bridge stretches from the Middlesex side from the centre of that debatable land where Chelsea ends and Pimlico begins, to Battersea on the Surrey side, where it overlooks the new park on the right, and the ground where the Crystal Palace Company are to build a "west-end" station, on the left. The whole cost up to the present time has only amounted to £80,000, or £23.5d. the square foot of surface. This, as compared with our other bridges, is quite a marvel of cheapness. For instance, the cost of London-bridge was £542,150; Southwark, £384,000; Blackfriars, £157,000; Waterloo, £579,915; Hungerford, £98,760; Westminster, £389,509; and Vauxhall, £360,000.

THE CITY CASUAL POOR AND BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.—For some time past the guardians of the several City unions have been directing their attention to the subject of making some more efficient provision for the reception and accommodation of the casual and vagrant poor within the city of London; and the various suggestions that have from time to time been publicly made have also been matter for their earnest consideration. Within these few weeks, however, Bridewell Hospital—at the present time altogether untenanted, except by officials; and a large portion of its revenues being altogether unappropriated, except by being added to an annually-increasing reserve fund—has been prominently brought under the notice of the guardians as a desirable building for the housing of the casual poor, if it could be obtained for such a purpose. By the aid of diligent research into the original charter of Edward VI. to the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, and subsequent ordinances, it would appear to be only the revival of one of the legitimate purposes of the City Bridewell that the guardians endeavour to re-establish, if they pursue the inquiry with reference to that important foundation. The matter has been deemed by them of sufficient moment, as affecting the interests of the ratepayers they represent, that a joint committee from the City unions has been expressly appointed to confer with the Governors of Bridewell, as well as, if necessary, with the Charity Commissioners, as to its appropriation to the casual poor. The Joint Committee obtained an interview at a recent period with the Governors of Bridewell, and were prepared, by reference to ancient documents, to support the claims of the casual poor to maintenance from Bridewell Hospital and its revenues; but the Governors declined to receive any applications from the guardians except in writing. Accordingly a memorial on the subject has since been submitted for the Governors' attention.

SWINFEN v. SWINFEN.—The Master of the Rolls gave judgment on Wednesday in this important case, in which the question raised was how far the principal to a suit or action could be bound by a compromise entered into without her consent by her counsel, with or without the fact, implied, or expressed authority of her attorney. The question arose out of a compromise entered into by Sir Frederic Thesiger, on behalf of Mrs. Swinfen, of Swinfen Hall, Staffordshire, which that lady subsequently repudiated. His Honour was of opinion that no case had been made out for specific performance of the compromise entered into by Sir Frederic Thesiger; but the case must be sent back to a law court to try the issue *devisant vel non*. The compromise in dispute had unquestionably been entered into without the consent of Mrs. Swinfen, and it could never be contended that the consent of her attorney (even if given to it) without her concurrence was to deprive her of her repudiation. An attorney had no power to make any such arrangement without his client's direct approval, much less against her expressed instructions; and this Court was most tenacious of the interest of suitors in this respect. When counsel gave their consent to arrangements made in Court it was always assumed that such arrangements were made upon the instruction of the attorney and the concurrence of the principal, and to countenance any deviation from this assumption would be most dangerous and unwise. A new trial would be directed at law, and the usual decree made for administration. The Court, at the same time, would earnestly impress upon the parties interested in the suit the advisability of coming to some compromise as to their respective rights, otherwise much, if not all, of the property which

they might mutually benefit in would probably be wasted in litigation, and neither the one party nor the other get anything out of the suit but continuous disappointment.

THE BRITISH BANK.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of shareholders was held at the Guildhall.—Mr. Wy'd, M.P., in the chair. The chairman said that if the arrangement to pay 6s. 6d. in the pound were carried out by the shareholders it would finally put an end to the affair. In reply to a shareholder, Mr. Linklater said that each shareholder who paid the 6s. 6d. in the pound would receive his release. Mr. Harding said that he had received promises to the amount of £85,899 2s. 4d., to which there were offsets, leaving about £65,000. He thought £113,000 might be got from persons who had made no offer. Mr. Humphrey Brown alluded to the approaching trials, but was called to order. Before the meeting separated Mr. Harding announced that fresh offers to the amount of £11,700 had been made. The proceedings were adjourned to the 2nd prox.—On the same day an application was made at Chambers before Mr. Justice Crompton by counsel, on behalf of several of the defendants in this case, for particulars of the charges to be preferred on the several counts of the indictment, which consists of general as well as of specific counts. The learned Judge was of opinion that so important a case as this ought to be taken to the full Court; but his impression was against granting the order, inasmuch as the counts, in his opinion, did not contain specific charges, but only varied in this—that some stated overt acts as well as specific acts, while others contained specific charges only. It was then pointed out to his Lordship that the last count in each information was too general, as it did not contain any specific charge, and he made an order for particulars as to that count alone. Three informations have been filed against the defendants, because some of the persons named in the different informations are not liable with respect to the whole of the time for which the others are. These informations, which have been filed at the instance of the Attorney-General, are laid against Humphrey Brown, Edward Esdaile, Henry Dunning M'Leod, Loraine de Wolke Cochrane, Richard Hartley Kennedy, William Daniel Owen, John Stapleton, Hugh Innes Cameron, Lockhart Mure Valiant, and Frederick Valiant. The first count, which, in fact, charges the material offence, is that the defendants fraudulently conspired to represent that the affairs of the British Bank were in a prosperous condition during the whole of the year 1855 and the half of the year 1856, and for that purpose, in order to carry out the conspiracy, to publish a statement of the affairs of the bank, to declare a dividend, when, in fact, no dividend had been earned, to issue 500 new shares, when they well knew that the bank was approaching insolvency, and to publish false abstracts of the annual balance-sheets. The day for the trial has not yet been fixed, nor is it even known whether it will be a trial at bar or not. It has been definitively arranged that neither the Attorney-General nor the Solicitor-General will take any part in the trial, and that Sir Frederic Thesiger will lead the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. We understand that upwards of fifty counsel have been retained for the prosecution and defence; and from the voluminous nature of the evidence to be adduced, the trial will probably last three weeks.

BANQUET AT FISHMONGERS' HALL.—On Monday evening, in accordance with established precedent, a banquet took place at Fishmongers' Hall, on the occasion of the civic inauguration of the new Lord Mayor. The company, which, including livermen and visitors, numbered nearly 200, was presided over by the prime warden, Mr. R. Graham. In the disposal of the loyal toasts, special honour was done to the health of the Prince of Wales, on account of its being his Royal Highness's birthday; and at a subsequent period of the evening the health of Sir R. W. Carden, the new Lord Mayor, was drunk with due éclat.

MR. ROUFFEL addressed his constituents at the Horns Tavern on Wednesday night. He reviewed the proceedings of last Session, and advocated the adoption of summary proceedings towards the muniteers, and the abolition of the East India Company. A vote of confidence to the hon. gentleman was passed.

THE SAMARITAN INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday night a meeting was held at the Vestry-room, St. Andrew's, Holborn, to take into consideration the pecuniary loss sustained by Mr. Potter in the law proceedings connected with the suppression of the so-called Samaritan institution. It appeared from the statements made at the meeting that the costs of Mr. Potter in defending the action brought against him by Mr. Barber, the secretary of the institution, were £259, a sum which he has to pay, although the verdict was in his favour. The friends of both parties were present, and the proceedings were of an excited character; resolutions were, however, passed declaring the sympathy of the meeting with Mr. Potter, and appointing a committee to raise a fund to reimburse to him his outlay, the opinion of the majority being that he had performed a public service.

EVILS OF PROTRACTED LABOUR.—An eloquent discourse on this subject was preached under the auspices of the Early-Closing Association, on Sunday morning last, to a full congregation, at Fitzroy Chapel, Fitzroy-square, by the Rev. W. Y. Rooker, minister of the chapel. The text chosen was Luke xvii. 17, "Were there not ten cleansed, but where are the nine?" The preacher made special reference to the condition of that unhappy, because oppressed, class of persons, the dress-makers' and milliners' assistants, whom he stated were often employed from fourteen to sixteen, and sometimes even eighteen and twenty, hours per day, and this in crowded rooms and a vitiated atmosphere, causing many of them to fall fainting from their seats from sheer exhaustion. Mr. Rooker urged upon employers the necessity of more consideration for their assistants. The Early-Closing Association was only, as it were, the thin end of the wedge. It behoved ministers and people alike to go forth in the zeal and love of Christian sympathy, and do their utmost to guide and draw the young persons into the paths of wisdom and virtue, and thus perfect the good commenced by that association. A liberal collection for the society was made at the conclusion of the service.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—We are glad (says the *Athenæum*) to observe that an additional source of pleasure and instruction has been recently laid open to the public by the authorities of the British Museum. On Monday last visitors found themselves at liberty to pass from the entrance-hall into the Grenville Library, and onward through the manuscript department into the King's Library, on leaving which they found open to them a staircase, hitherto closed, by which they could pass up immediately to the galleries of Natural History. But the purpose of this newly-conceded privilege has not been to lay open these noble rooms, containing the best portions of our national library, merely for the convenience of the public. Throughout the entire length of these rooms are arranged table-cases, on which are set out choice and curious specimens of block-books, manuscripts, and examples of typographical art as have been thought most calculated to instruct and interest the visitor. Against each work thus exhibited is placed a short account describing the point of interest for which it has been selected. In the Grenville Library, the first of these rooms entered from the hall, are laid out the most remarkable specimens of block-books, i.e., books printed from carved blocks of wood on one side of the leaf only, which are thought to be the work of the cardmakers in the fifteenth century, and executed in Holland, Flanders, and Germany, before and during the practice of the art with moveable metal types. From the Grenville Library the visitor passes into the Manuscript Department, where he will find exhibited a selection of manuscripts, remarkable either for their antiquity, their beauty, or some touching point of interest, of which, to quote an example, we may mention the autograph will of Mary Queen of Scots. In passing up the King's Library from the Manuscript Room, the visitor will find laid out in the six table-cases which occupy the length of the Library to his left a range of open volumes, expressly selected to show the entire history of printing from the earliest period downwards. In the six table-cases on the opposite side of the King's Library he will find exhibited choice specimens of sumptuous printing, of book illuminations, of beautiful illustrations to books, of remarkable examples of costly and elegant binding, curiosities, and autographs. These rooms are to continue open to visitors on the usual days of admission to the Museum. We cannot but hail with pleasure this new proof of the desire which has recently been so strikingly manifested by the Museum authorities to make the treasures of our great national storehouse more and more available for the instruction and gratification of the public.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 859 boys and 823 girls, in all 1682 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1537. The returns of deaths exhibit that increase in the mortality which usually begins in the eleventh month of the year. In the present instance the increase is considerable; the deaths registered in London, which in the two preceding weeks were 988 and 1047, having risen in the week that ended last Saturday to 1166. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with the last week was 1039.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT MILLWALL.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was held at the Poplar Hospital on the body of John Donovan, aged seventy, who, with Anthony Mayer, John Brown, Henry Stacey, and Henry Wise, received such extensive injuries at the attempted launch of the *Leviathan* steam-ship from Mr. Scott Russell's yard, at Millwall, on Tuesday week. The inquest-room was greatly crowded. Amongst the persons present were Mr. Brunel, chief engineer of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and several of the directors. After a full examination of all the circumstances of the case, the jury considered their verdict, when the foreman said "The jury are unanimously of opinion that the death of the deceased was accidentally caused by his own imprudence."

PRINCE ALFRED'S VISIT TO THE "ILLUSTRIOUS."—His Royal Highness Prince Alfred visited the *Illustrations* training-ship last week. The young Prince, who, it is supposed, will join the ship in March next as a cadet, examined the drawings, workbooks, &c., of the naval students, and appeared much interested in what will be, it is presumed, his future studies. The Rev. W. R. Jolley, who is the Chaplain—not a Chaplain and Naval Instructor—"of the *Illustrations*, has charge of his Royal Highness as his naval instructor.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE month of November, 1857, made memorable in the annals of English literature by the publication of the first number of a new novel, or romance, or story—it (who describes it?) possesses the sterling qualities of the three supposed distinctions—from the pen of that well-grounded favourite with the public, Mr. Thackeray, is darkened a little in its mid-career by the death of one whose talent did not lie in literature, but in the earnest appreciation which he gave, and evinced in many expressive and (as was his habit) unostentatious ways, in wise idolatry of Robert Burns. A Scot, a saddler, a City merchant, and, finally, for twenty-one years the representative in Parliament for Paisley, had, beyond the possession of a generous heart, a liberal purse, a well-furnished table, and a soul for every thoughtful enthusiast—an admiration for a true poet; and money, when it was wanted, was never scantily dispensed when the claim was made in the name of Robert Burns. Archibald Hastie, b birth an humble Scot, by breeding a gentleman, by t c t rich among Londoners, died on Monday last, in his sixty-fifth year. He did not profess to be a reader; well versed he was in many books, and those the best; but his heart was with one book, the book of Robert Burns.

Mr. Hastie was the owner of Burns's punch-bowl—that bowl of Inverary marble which the mason brother of Burns's "Jean" carved into a shape worthy of Greek or mediæval times. That bowl cost its proprietor, from first to last, more than has been wisely spent in equally wise support of genius in this country, from the time that Johnson dropped Lord Chesterfield till Lord Palmerston distributed his last dribble from the annual £1200 to the greatest claimant urged on his god-nature (not his good sense) by the neediest member of Parliament from a Cornish or a Cumberland borough.

The story of the bowl is this. The bowl—

Vulcan, contrive me such a cup  
As Nestor us'd of old—

was presented by the widow of the poet to her own and her husband's friend, Alexander Cunningham, then, as in Burns's time, a little George Heriot, or large silversmith, in Edinburgh. Round this noble and poetic cup, seen often

When the wine-cup shines in light

gingling Alick was wont to summon his friends. At his death, some forty years since, the bowl was sold, and Hastie sent a commission, to the extent of £70, for Burns's punch-bowl. But Hastie did not get it. A greater enthusiast in commission sent a commission for a larger sum, and Hastie was outbid. Then Hastie settled in London, grew rich, cultivated and acquired the friendship of Allan Cunningham, and then of Tom Campbell, of John Ramsay McCulloch, John Burnet, John Martin, Lord Palmerston, Hay of "Ours," Do-e (liked by everybody), W-r (everybody's friend), Richard Monckton Milnes, the sons of Allan Cunningham, and (more appropriately) the sons of Robert Burns. Other, and in some instances more companionable, men sought to be asked, and were asked, to the table of Archibald Hastie, and round Burns's punch-bowl have sat some of the finest intellects of this age, and no one left that table without seeking to be beneath its well-polished and always well-covered mahogany again.

Then Hastie missed the bowl. Whither did it go? Hastie asked. No one could tell him. Then Hastie settled as a saddler in the Strand (knowing Pollock and knowing Laurie); and near where Hastie lived lived a vintner-publican of the name of C. This man possessed Burns's punch-bowl, and was proud of it. Round that bowl Scots met;—and Hastie met, and Allan Cunningham and Tom Campbell met. One hundred guineas did Hastie offer, in Bank of England notes (if better still, in Scotch Linen notes), for that very punch-bowl. No! not to be bought. In two years (or less) Hastie ceased to attend the poetic devotions paid to that poetic bowl—then it was that Hastie was waited upon by the vintner-publican C., who, after tapping at his door, was asked to enter. Then entered C., and with these brief words—"It's in jeopardy!" "What?" said Hastie, whose momentary interest was then in Stocks and Three per Cents. "Why, the bowl!" "Eh?" said Hastie. "Yes. I pawned it for forty pounds to a fellow in Pimlico, and the duplicate expires to-morrow. You, Mr. Hastie, Sir, may have the duplicate for twenty pounds." "I could hardly keep from expressing my joy," said Hastie, "at the fellow's difficulties, but concealed my delight in writing a cheque for the demand—twenty pounds. When C. had gone I looked in at Coutts's, put sixty sovereigns in my pocket (in case of any difficulty), and then to my pawnbroker friend in Pimlico. I presented my duplicate. The pawnbroker was a Jew, half St. Mary Axe, half Chaldaea. 'I am sorry,' he said (still heavily), 'to see this; I thought the bowl was mine.' I replied, 'I want the bowl, here is the duplicate, there the money.' I got the bowl, but not without this request: 'It was a pleasure to me to have that bowl—the punch-bowl of a real man of genius. The time drew so near that I thought the bowl was mine. Will you allow me to ask you a favour?' 'What is that?' said the cautious Scot. 'Will you kindly give me the key of the bowl as an heirloom in my family?' I gave the key of that very case in which the bowl stands; it has never had a key since, and never shall whilst I live."

Round this poetic bowl the writer of this pleasant recollection has sat for the last two-and-twenty years—without missing a year; round this nobly-associated bowl his father sat, without missing, until his death. To whom this bowl has been bequeathed is a matter of no little moment to fine-hearted people north of the pleasant River Tweed and south of the pleasanter (will Scotsmen forgive us?) River Trent.

## THE OXFORDSHIRE MILITIA.

THE good conduct of the men composing this efficient regiment may be regarded as exemplary to the entire militia force. They are now doing garrison duty at Woolwich, having taken the place of troops of the Line who have left for India.

On the 16th ult. the Oxford Militia was inspected by the General Commandant. The regiment, in command of Colonel Bowles, was drawn out on Woolwich-common, and put through a round of battalion movements, in the presence of Major-General Sir W. F. Williams, Colonel Bloomfield, (Second Commandant), Colonel Brown, commanding the Royal Marines, and the whole of the General officers and staff of the garrison. After performing the evolutions usual on inspection days, they marched past, and, having formed into square, were addressed by the General, who congratulated them on their clean and soldierly appearance, which he said he should report to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, together with their efficient state of discipline and perfect drill. The term of five years, for which they were embodied, is nearly expired. It will be recollected that they entered on foreign service early in the Crimean war, and served in Corfu with great credit. They have been among the first Militia regiments called into service in the present crisis.

At Oxford the good conduct of the men has been repeatedly commended by the citizens and officers; where, although they have been subject to the temptation of public-house billet, there was no complaint of misconduct, which circumstance must be very gratifying to their excellent Adjutant, Captain Cumming.

The usual parade-ground of the regiment is Broad-street, Oxford; but they have occasionally been inspected in the garden of St. John's College, which is so much admired by visitors to Oxford. The accompanying Illustration is from a photograph taken during the inspection in St. John's Garden by Mr. Robert Hills, Cornmarket-street, Oxford.





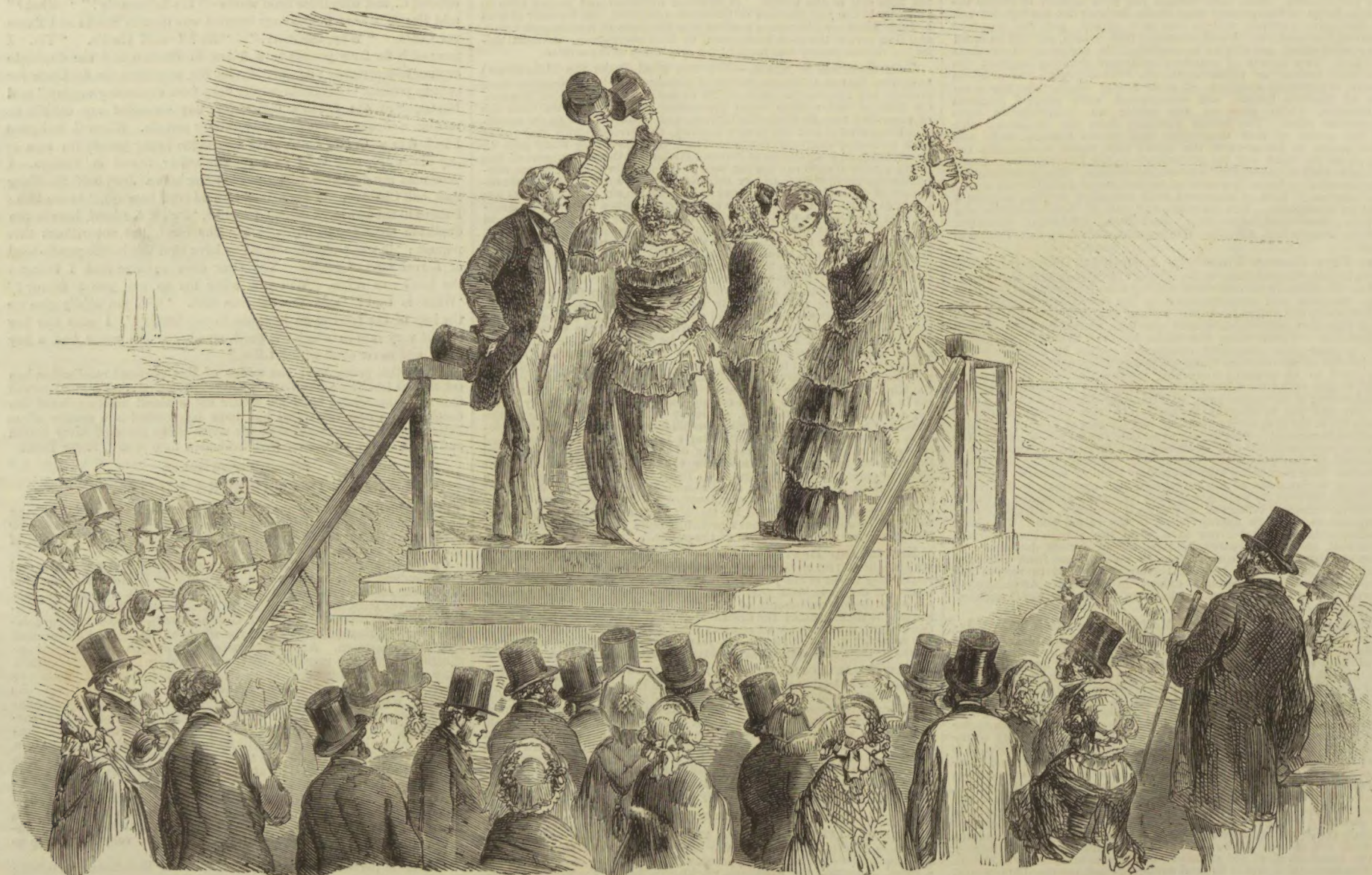
THE OXFORDSHIRE MILITIA IN THE GARDEN OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## NAMING OF THE "LEVIATHAN."

THE manner in which that interesting ceremony, the naming of the *Leviathan*, was performed, on Tuesday week, has been the subject of some misconception. This has been owing probably to its having been described, in some instances, by those who, not being eyewitnesses, drew upon their knowledge of the mode in which such matters are managed on ordinary occasions. But everything pertaining to this stupendous construction is alike unparalleled and unprecedented, and the naming formed no exception to the unique characteristics which have distinguished everything connected with her. It was apparently anticipated by many who had seen launches at Woolwich and elsewhere that the officiating priestess of the occasion would mount the almost interminable series of staircases by which, while the vessel was in progress, the deck was reached from the larboard side, and there, standing in mid air, confer on the Millwall marine monster the name under which she should become famous as, *par excellence*, the engineering

marvel of the day. But such a task as this was almost too much to be expected from the lady, who, moreover, would at that altitude have scarcely been visible to the straining orbs of the multitude below. The novelty of the mode of launching was extended, therefore, to the baptism. Under the bows of the vessel, and in a position which enabled the ceremony to be witnessed by every one present, a platform had been erected, surrounded by a railing, to which convenient access was afforded by steps. About half-past twelve Miss Hope, accompanied by her father (the Chairman) and several other directors of the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and by some lady friends, ascended to the platform and immediately became the cynosure of every eye. Taking in her hand the bottle of champagne, which, garlanded with flowers, had been hanging by a string for some time, puzzling many of the sight-seers as to what could possibly be its significance, she dashed it against the vessel's bows, and bade "God speed the *Leviathan*!" A trait of gallantry followed which indicates the progress of what may be called sentiment in a class hitherto not very demonstrative in that fashion. A scramble

among the workmen for the flowers ensued, as though the competitors for the floral fragments were contending for souvenirs of Jenny Lind; and Miss Hope and her friends, much entertained by the complimentary struggle, descended from the platform amidst the cheers of the spectators. This ceremony will of course not be repeated on the 2nd December; indeed, it is not improbable that the launch will then take place quietly and unostentatiously, and that the next public announcement in connection with the *Leviathan* will be that she is afloat and in the hands of the riggers and the internal fitters-up, whose "little bill," when all is completed, is expected to amount to at least £100,000. From the evidence given at the inquest on the unfortunate man killed at the launch, it is all but absolutely certain that the next attempt to get her into the water will be entirely successful, Mr. Brunel's exposition of the causes of the impediments on the present occasion leaving no room whatever to doubt that these obstacles will be triumphantly overcome, and that what Miss Hope so auspiciously inaugurated will be as happily consummated, notwithstanding the intervening disappointment.



MISS HOPE NAMING THE "LEVIATHAN" STEAM-SHIP.





PRESENTATION OF A STATE SWORD AND THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, IN GUILDHALL. — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



PRESENTATION OF A SWORD AND THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we fully described this interesting presentation ceremony on the 4th inst., the scene of which we now engrave, showing the Royal Duke reading the oath, having received the freedom from the Chamberlain.

The Guildhall was most tastefully fitted up for the occasion by Mr. Bunning, the City architect. In the centre, and in front of a gallery which had been erected for ladies at the eastern end of the hall, was placed the chair for the Lord Mayor, and immediately on his Lordship's left for his Royal Highness a chair of state, of crimson velvet and gold, with the arms of the Duke emblazoned in gold on the back of the chair. On each side of the Lord Mayor were seats for the Aldermen and distinguished guests. Galleries for the members of the Common Council were fixed on the north and south sides of the hall, the front of which were decorated with emblems of the Order of the Garter, the Order of the Bath, and coronets of the Duke. In three galleries surrounding the Aldermen and Common Council were raised seats for the accommodation of ladies, and in front of the eastern gallery seats for the ladies of the Aldermen. The eastern window had in its centre a beautiful glass star, from Messrs. Copeland, beneath and around which were jestoons and trophies of flags. In the centre of the western window was a portrait of his Royal Highness, surrounded by a trophy composed of flags of all nations, interspersed with royal standards and colours of the Grenadier Guards. The galleries and the compartments on the north and south sides of the hall were decorated with trophies of flags, shields, and wreaths; and in front of the northern gallery was placed a medallion of his Majesty in gold. From the large cornices of the hall were suspended flags of all nations, and from the ceiling were suspended two large chandeliers.

The appearance of the interior was magnificent. The brilliant illumination, the strong contrasts of colour, the great variety of military uniforms, and the grave robes of the civic authorities, all combined to form a picture which it would be difficult to surpass. The Court of Common Council, specially summoned for the occasion, sat in an extemporised council chamber at the upper end of the hall, and on their table lay a handsome gold box, containing the freedom of the City, and the costly sword which was about to be presented to the Commander-in-Chief. It is a regulation sabre with ivory haft set in emeralds and diamonds, and scabbard of silver gilt on which is inscribed the names of the various Crimean actions in which the Royal guest had participated. The value is upwards of 200 guineas, and the workmanship reflects much credit on the maker, Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street. (The sword was fully described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 31st ult.) The Duke of Cambridge, on his arrival, after a friendly interchange of greetings with the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, seated himself on the left of the Lord Mayor, and received the freedom and took the oath according to immemorial usage. The Chamberlain then read his address, to which the Royal Duke replied, and the ceremony terminated.

The arrangements connected with the fitting up of the hall were entrusted to the City Lands Committee, of which Mr. R. C. Bucknall is chairman, and were in every respect unexceptionable.

The Duke of Cambridge and his suite were met at Temple-bar by the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and conducted to Guildhall.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE REV. FREDERICK TEMPLE was on Thursday elected Head Master of Rugby School.

**PROHIBITION OF THE SUNDAY SERVICES AT EXETER HALL.**—Advertisements appeared in the papers on Saturday last stating that the Exeter-hall services had for the present been suspended. The winter course of Sunday-evening services was to have commenced on Sunday last; but the Rev. A. G. Edwards, the incumbent of the parish in which the hall is situated, formally served a notice upon the committee, prohibiting the carrying out of their intention. The question will now come before the proper tribunals, and as the Exeter-hall services have had the express sanction of the Bishop of the diocese, it is expected that the question raised will be one of considerable difficulty. The Rev. Mr. Edwards has addressed a letter to the Bishop of London, with a view to vindicate his prohibition of these services. The rev. gentleman declares that in protesting against "public preaching" within his parish by "strange clergymen," and in an "unconsecrated building," he is only upholding the parochial system and the discipline of the Church. He asserts that the Act of Victoria 18 and 19, c. 86, does not render his sanction unnecessary; and supports his opinion by reference to many learned authorities and law cases.

A NEW CHURCH is in course of erection on the site of the old Kilburn Priory, and will be shortly ready for consecration. An ecclesiastical district has been assigned to the new church out of the extensive parish of Hampstead.

ALRESFORD PARISH CHURCH, having undergone a thorough repair, was reopened on Sunday se'night.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF MERTHYR-DOVAN, near Wenvoe, having been restored, has recently been reopened by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The celebration of this event was attended by a large congregation.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ROXLEY has recently been restored and reopened. The old high-backed pews have been replaced by open sittings.

THE CHURCH OF BERWICK BASSETT, having been restored at the cost of nearly a thousand pounds, was reopened for Divine service on Wednesday week by the Bishop of Salisbury, who preached the morning sermon.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE PRELATES AND CLERGY of the province of Canterbury was on Saturday last prorogued in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, by the Vicar General, Dr. Twiss, under a commission from his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, according to the tenor of the Royal writ, to Friday, December 18.

**OPEN SCHOLARSHIP AT OXFORD.**—A scholarship of the annual value of £75, tenable for five years, and entirely open without restriction of birth, is now vacant at Exeter College, Oxford. Candidates, who must be members of the Church of England, and under 20 years of age, must call on the Rector of Exeter College on or before Monday next.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—*Rectories:* Rev. H. Cotton, to Dalbury, Derbyshire; Rev. G. A. Cuxson, to Halton, Bucks; Rev. E. Evelyn, to Wotton, Surrey; Rev. R. Finch, to Pangbourne, Berkshire; Rev. J. W. Miller, to St. Andrew, Chichester; Rev. D. Mooney, to Hollywood and Naul, Dublin; Rev. R. Mosley, to Egginton, Derbyshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. A. Daniel to Stockland, near Bridgewater; Rev. O. Fisher, to Elmstead, Essex; Rev. R. Gamson, to Normanton-on-Trent, Notts; Rev. W. H. Hugall, to Ellerburne with Wilton, Yorkshire; Rev. J. G. Jesseppe, to Norton Subcourse, Norfolk; Rev. J. M. Lynn, to Kirkstall, Leeds; Rev. W. Matulin, to Lusk, Dublin; Rev. J. Spurgin, to Great and Little Hoekham, Norfolk; Rev. B. Street, to Barnetby-le-Wold, Lincolnshire; Rev. G. A. Warde, to Yalding, Kent. *Incumbencies:* Rev. S. C. Baker, to Monkswood, Monmouthshire; Rev. W. B. Calvert, to St. Paul, Dorset; Rev. T. Henrey, to Christ Church, Belper, Derbyshire; Rev. N. M. Manley, to Haverland, Norfolk; Rev. E. Owen, jun., to Laura Episcopal Chapel, Bath; Rev. H. Puen, to Hucleote, near Gloucester; Rev. A. Serivenor, jun., to Alvingham, with Cockerington St. Mary, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. M. Short, to Thornthwaite, Cumberland; Rev. W. F. Stubbs, to Rochester, Staffordshire; Rev. E. Trees, to Ossington, Notts; Rev. E. W. Whately, Rector of Childenden, to Bray, Ireland. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. J. Andrews, to Grangegorm, diocese of Dublin; Rev. G. S. Cantley, to Nettleton, Bucks; Rev. A. Wright, to Welton-in-the-Marsh, Lincolnshire. *Curacies:* The Rev. F. C. Autridge, to Snettont, Notts; Rev. E. Bates, to Wold Newton, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. W. Benest, to Burnham Deepdale, Norfolk; Rev. W. B. Caparn, to East Torrington, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. C. Daniel, to Dewsbury, Yorkshire; Rev. C. Evans, to Tattingstone, Suffolk; Rev. J. Fernie, to St. Nicholas and St. Margaret, King's Lynn, Norfolk; Rev. W. H. Harris, to Swaffham and Threxton, Norfolk; Rev. J. C. Isard, to Brotherton, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. G. Johnston, to Sheringham, Norfolk; Rev. A. Leeper, to St. Mary, Dublin; Rev. E. Lord, to Beshorpe, Norfolk; Rev. M. Maurice, to Pilton, Worcestershire; Rev. H. Randolph, to Holywell, Oxford; Rev. C. W. Ross, to Farndon-cum-Balderton, Notts; Rev. G. Scarsbrook, to New Sleaford, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Scholefield, to St. Matthias, Salford, Lancashire; Rev. S. Sheen, to Middle-Rasen-Drax, with Middle-Rasen-Tupholme, Rev. B. S. T. Smith, to Wetheringsett, Norfolk; Rev. R. Smith, to St. Peter the Great, or Sub-Dean, Chichester; Rev. J. Swithenbank, to Belmont, Lancashire; Rev. R. Tomlinson, to St. Mary, Dublin; Rev. W. Whitelegg, to Threldale, Keswick; Rev. P. S. Wilson, to Castle Rising-cum-Roydon, Norfolk. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. R. H. Parr, to the Archbishop of York; Rev. O. J. Vignoles, to the North Surrey District Schools, Anerley; Rev. C. Walters, to the Reformatory School, Redhill, Reigate; Rev. T. Wolston, to St. Thomas's Union, Exeter; Rev. A. Turner, Minister of the Episcopal Chapel at Nailsworth, Gloucestershire.—The Rev. J. D. Glennie, jun., and Rev. R. Temple, Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

COUNTRY NEWS.

NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS.

The annual nomination of Sheriffs for the various counties of England and Wales took place on Thursday afternoon (being the morrow of St. Martin), in the Court of Exchequer, Westminster Hall. The following members of her Majesty's Privy Council took their seats on the bench, with the learned Judges:—The Earl Granville, President of the Council; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his gold robes of office; Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Lord Chancellor; Mr. M. T. Baines, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Vincent, the Queen's Remembrancer, administered the usual oath to the Council in Norman French, and proceeded to read over the nominations as they then stood. The Judges then handed in the list of persons qualified to serve. The following list was agreed to:—

ENGLAND.

**BEDFORDSHIRE.**—Richard Longuet Orlebar, of Hinwick, Esq.; John Sambrook Crawley, of Hockwood, Esq.; and Joseph Tucker, of Avening, Esq.

**BERKSHIRE.**—Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart., of Mortimer; Chas. Philp Duffield, of Abingdon, Esq.; and Henry Richard Eyre, of Shaw Place, Esq.

**BUCKS.**—Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart.; Matthew Knapp, of Little Linton, Esq.; Thomas Tyrrell Drake, of Sharncliffe, Esq.; and Wm. Thomas Praed, of Tillingham, Esq.

**CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRES.**—Edward Hicks, of Great Wilburham, Esq.; Christopher Robert Pemberton, of Bourne, Esq.; and George Onslow Newton, of Croxton Park, Esq.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**—Anti only Benn Steward, of Chapel House, Esq.; Gamel Augustus Lord Munster, of Muncester Castle; and Philip Henry Howard, of Corby Castle, Esq.

**CHESTER.**—George Fortescue Wilbraham, of Delamere House, Esq.; Arthur Henry Davenport, of Capethorne, Esq.; and Clement Sweetnam, of Scarborough, near Conington, Esq.

**DERBYSHIRE.**—Gladwin Jarbo, of Aryston Hall, Esq.; the Hon. Edward Koppel Coke, of Longford; and Francis Hurt, of Alderwalsley, Esq.

**DEVONSHIRE.**—John Henry Hippley, of Shobrook, Esq.; Peter Richard Moore, of Leecroft, Esq.; and Sir Edward Mariona Elton, of Honiton, Bart.

**DORSETSHIRE.**—George F. Miles, of Ford Abbey, Esq.; William Charles Lambert, of Knowle Park, Esq.; and George Digby Digby, of Sherborne, Esq.

**DURHAM.**—Timothy Hutchinson, of Egglestone Hall, Esq.; Sir William Clavering, of Greeneroff, Bart.; and Henry John Spearman, of Newton Hall.

**ESSEX.**—Champion Russell, of Upminster, Esq.; Osagood Hambury, of Holfield Grange, Esq.; and Henry John Sperling, of Dyne's Hall, Esq.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—John Coucher Dent, of Sudeley Castle, Cheltenham, Esq.; Thomas Beale Browne, of Salperton Park, near Cheltenham, Esq.; and the Hon. Ashley George John Ponsonby, of Fairford.

**HEREFORDSHIRE.**—Richard Sheard Cox, of Homme, near Weobly, Esq.; John Jones, of Langstone, Esq.; and Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, of Litley Court.

**HERTFORDSHIRE.**—William Willshire, of the Frythe, in Welwyn, Esq.; Martin Hadsley Gosselin, of the Priory in Ware, Esq.; and James Bentley, of Cheshunt, Esq.

**KENT.**—Edward Ladd Fettes, of Preston Hall, Aylesford, near Maidstone, Esq.; Sir Richard Tufton, of Hothfield-place, near Maidstone, Bart.; and Sir Courtenay Honeywood, of Evington.

**LEICESTERSHIRE.**—Charles Thomas Freer, of Billesdon Coplaw, Esq.; William Bosworth, of Charley, Esq.; and Edward Henshaw Cheney, of Gadsby, Esq.

**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—George Neville, of Stubton Park, Esq.; Charles Thomas Samuel Birch Reynardson, of Holywell, Esq.; and Jervis Tottenham Waldo Sibthorp, of Canurch, Esq.

**MONMOUTHSHIRE.**—Godfrey Charles Morgan, of Tredegar Park, Esq.; Charles Conway, of Pentnewydd, Esq.; and Thomas Powell, of the Gayer, Esq.

**NORFOLK.**—Thomas Lyne Stephens, of Linford, Esq.; Hambleton Francis Cusance, of Weston, Esq.; and Henry Birkbeck, of Stoke Holy Cross, Esq.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—John Christopher Mancell, of Cosgrove, Esq.; the Hon. Charles Henry Cust, of Arthingworth; and the Hon. Frederick William Child Villiers, of Sulby Hall.

**NORTHUMBRIA.**—Lancelot John Hunter Oloof, of Nunwick, Esq.; Henry Silvertop, of Minsteracres, Esq.; and Wm. John Corsham, of Shordam, Esq.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.**—Jonathan Harcastle, of Blidworth Dale, Esq.; Henry Sherbrooke, of Oxtou, Esq.; and John Henry Manners Sutton, of Kellam, Esq.

**OXFORDSHIRE.**—Sir Henry Peyton, of Swift's House, Bart.; Henry Lomax Gaskill, of Kiddington Hall, Esq.; and George Gammay, of Shotover Park, Esq.

**RUTLAND.**—The Hon. Henry Lewis Noel, of Ketton; Wm. Rudkin Norris, of North Luffenham, Esq.; and Charles Birch Reynardson, of Essendine, Esq.

**SHERBORN.**—Edmund Wright, of Halston, Esq.; Charles Orlando Child Pemberton, of Middle Crope Park, Esq.; and Sir John Eneuch Dalby Acton, Bart., of Aldenham Hall.

**SOMERSETSHIRE.**—Sir Alexander Acland Hood, of St. Audries, Bart.; Edward Berkeley Napier, of East Pennard, Esq.; and Robert James Elton, of Stanton, Esq.

**STAFFORDSHIRE.**—Philip Williams, of Tipton, Esq.; Sir H. Delves Broughton, of Broughton Hall, Esq.; and William Davenport, of Major, Esq.

**COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.**—Thomas Smith, of Drockford, Bishop's Waltham, Esq.; Robert Vaughan Wynne Williams, of Appuldurcombe, Isle of Wight, Esq.; and John Deverell, of Corsham, Esq.

**SURREY.**—Peter Robert Burrell, of Stoke Park, Ipswich, Esq.; John George Sheppard, of Campsey Ash, Esq.; and Thomas Thornhill, of Riddleworth, Esq.

**SURREY.**—The Hon. John George Cavendish, of Lyne, Chertsey; Sir Walter Rockliffe Farguhar, of Polesden, Bookham, Bart.; and Robert Kennell, of Combe Wood, Kingston, Esq.

**SUSSEX.**—Edward Smith Bigg, of Slaugham, Esq.; Wm. Henry Blewer, of Hedgeland, Esq.; and Charles Scrase Dickies, of Coolehurst, Horsham, Esq.

**WARWICKSHIRE.**—Owen Pell, of Radford, Esq.; Sir George Richard Phillips, of Weston House, Bart.; and Henry James Shelden, of Brilles House, Esq.

**WESTMORELAND.**—Robert Addison, of the Treary Apperley, Esq.; Wm. Moore, of Kirby Lonsdale, Esq.; and Matthew Benson Harrison, of Ambleside, Esq.

**WILTSHIRE.**—Sir Francis Dagdale Astley, of Everleigh, Bart.; Francis Alexander Sydenham Locke, of Rowdedge, Esq.; and John Neilson Branstall Gladstone, of Bowden Park, Esq.

**WORCESTERSHIRE.**—Wm. Orme Forster, of Storton Castle, near Stourbridge, Esq.; Francis Edward Williams, of Malvern Hall, Solihull, Esq.; and Samuel Baker, of Thorngrove, Esq.

**YORKSHIRE.**—Jas. Walbank Childers, of Cautley, Esq.; William Rooke Crompton Stanfield, of Essault, Esq.; and John Thomas Wharton, of Skelton Castle, Esq.

WALES.

**ANGLESEA.**—Richard Davies, of Bwlch-y-fen, Esq.; Major-General Hughes, of Bryndar; and Hugh Williams, of Tryade, Esq.

**BRECONSHIRE.**—John Dwyer Llewellyn, of Pant-y-ored, Esq.; Thomas Wood, of the Lodge, Esq.; and John Maughan, of Timaun, Esq.

**CARNARVONSHIRE.**—Hugh Robert Hughes, of Nantlle, Esq.; John Nanny, of Meseildog, Esq.; and William Lenthall of Manan, Esq.

**CARMARTHENSHIRE.**—William Morris, of Cwm, Esq.; Isaac Horton, of Ystede, Esq.; John Llewellyn, of Pentaglas, Esq.

**CARDIGANSHIRE.**—Thomas Hughes, of Noyaddfaur, Esq.; William Price Lewis, of Llysenwin, Esq.; and William Jones, of Glendennis, Esq.

**DENBIGHSHIRE.**—John Jocelyn Ffolkes, of Erriwatt, Denbigh, Esq.; Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh, of Berwyn House, Esq.; and Richard Christopher Naylor, of Nantwydd Hall, Esq.

**FLINTSHIRE.**—Hugh Robert Hughes, of Keumel Park, Esq.; Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, of Gwynsany Hall, Esq.; and Philip Pennant Pearson, of Bogfyr, Esq.

**GLAMORGANSHIRE.**—Anthony Hill, of Plymouth Lodge, Esq.; Henry Lewis, of Greenmeadow, Esq.; and Sir Ivor Guest, of Sully House.

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE.**—Richard Penruddock Long, of Dolforlang, Esq.; John Morris, of Berth Lloyd, Esq.; and William Curling, of Meist Moore, Esq.

**MERIONETHSHIRE.**—Hugh John Rively, of Brynngwyn, Esq.; Edward Buckley, of Plas-y-Dennis, Esq.; and David Williams, of Castle Dendrick, Esq.

**PEMBROKESHIRE.**—George Augustus Harries, of Hilton, Esq.; Nicholas John Dun, of Westmoor, Esq.; and William Owen, of Poyston, Esq.

**RADNORSHIRE.**—Sir William Sarsfield Rossiter Cockburn, of Downton, Bart.; Howell Gwynne Howell, of Llanelith Hall, Esq.; and John Adeock Phillips, of Guma, Esq.

**THREE MEN SUFFOCATED.**—An inquest was held on Monday at Rington, Somersetshire, on the bodies of George Cox, aged twenty; Silas Tack, aged 46; and Henry Pardy, aged 23. The father of the deceased first named is a dairyman, and has on his premises a large tank for the reception of whey, which is thence conveyed by a wooden shoot to the pig-troughs. The tank was emptied of its contents, that it might be cleaned, and George Cox went down into it for that purpose. When at the bottom of the ladder he was observed to stagger and fall. Tack then went down to his assistance, and fell in like manner; as did Pardy, who followed him. One of the bystanders, when part way down the ladder, perceived strong fumes of carbonic acid gas, by which there is no doubt that the men were killed. They were all dead when taken out of the tank. A verdict accordingly was returned.

**MANIFESTO OF THE ORANGE LODGES.**—At length something is known of the resolves of the magnates of the Irish Orange Society. The Grand Masters sat for three days. They intend to petition Parliament and issue a manifesto to the public; and they have "unanimously" passed the following resolutions:—

That this Grand Lodge feel it to be most bounden upon them (when a great meeting of the members of the Grand Lodge has taken place, and at any time since the resolution was passed) to record the unshaken and decided attachment of the members of the Grand Lodge to the Orange Institution. They believe that at no former period of its history was it so clearly their duty to uphold its principles, to defend its rights, and to employ it for the legitimate, loyal, and benevolent purposes of its organization. And they desire to glorify God for many marked tokens of his living favour in the great increase of members, in the high esteem procured upon recent proceedings by a discerning public, and in the evident influence exercised by the Institution in every part of the British empire.

The address to the public is an extremely long document, abounding with extracts intended to show what is the nature of the Ribbon Society, in order to sustain the argument that, inasmuch as this Ribbon organisation still exists, and is now rife in various parts of Ireland, a protective Association of Loyalists—which the Orange Institution is asserted to be—continues a necessity. "No surrender" was the tone of the conference at which this report was adopted. It is described as passed by "acclamation"; and it is understood that the ablest heads of the society were employed in its compilation. The address will be circulated throughout the three countries in pamphlet shape. Immediately after the official publication of the paper, the district lodges will, it is supposed, take up the matter. It has been said that an accession of members encourages the body to a policy of resistance.

DR LIVINGSTONE delivered a lecture on Friday (last week) in the Prince of Wales School-rooms, Buteley. The Doctor was on a visit to T. B. Horsfall, Esq., M.P. for Liverpool, at his seat, Belmore; and, at the earnest request of a number of the inhabitants, cordially consented to deliver an address on his African explorations. The room was crowded, and the Vicar occupied the chair.

**PROPOSED RESTORATION OF HAWARDEN CHURCH.**—A meeting to take into consideration the best means to adopt for the restoration of Hawarden Church, destroyed by fire on the 29th ult.—a sketch of the remains of which was given in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—was held in the schoolroom adjoining the vestry on Thursday week. The Rev. H. Glynn, Rector, presided. Among others present were Sir S. Glynn, Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire, Lord Lyttelton, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Archdeacon Wickham, &c. A paper was read by one of the churchwardens, signed by the Rev. H. Glynn, Sir S. Glynn, and Mr. Gladstone, in which they proffered to raise £2000 towards the rebuilding of the church, which would be £1000, provided the parishioners agreed to raise £1000 by rate. A resolution approving of the plan was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously. A subscription list was forthwith opened, the Rector, Sir Stephen Glynn, and Mr. Gladstone heading it with £500 each. Between £2900 and £3000 was subscribed in the room. A reward of £150 has been offered for the apprehension of the incendiary.

**FIGHT BETWEEN A LION AND A TIGER.**—A week or two ago we gave an account of a tiger which escaped from a cattle-truck in Hatfield-highway, and which, after running along the centre of the road for some distance, was caught by his keepers while in the act of tearing a lad. This tiger, which was only eighteen months old, but of large size, was the property of Mr. Jamrach, an importer of wild beasts, and he sold it a day or two afterwards, for £400, to Mr. Edmonds, the son-in-law and successor of Wombwell in the management of one of the well-known travelling menageries. Mr. Edmonds' purchase reached Birmingham on Saturday, the 31st ult., and on the following Monday it joined the menagerie at West Bromwich. It was placed in one of the ordinary carriages, one of two compartments, the adjoining den being occupied by a very fine lion, six or seven years old, for which Mr. Edmonds gave £300 three years ago. The attendants had all left the menagerie to go to breakfast, when suddenly those in the carriage which the proprietors occupy were alarmed by an unusual outcry among the tents. They soon discovered the cause. The newly-bought tiger had broken through the "slide," or partition, dividing his den from that of the lion, and had the latter in his terrible grasp. The combat which ensued was a terrific one. The lion acted chiefly on the defensive; and, having probably been considerably tamed by his three years' confinement, the tiger had the advantage. His attacks were of the most ferocious kind, and he at last succeeded in killing the lion. The scene was a fearful one. The inmates of every den seemed to be excited by the conflict, and their roaring and howling might have been heard a quarter of a mile distant. For the future the tiger is to be confined in a carriage of extra strength, lined throughout with sheet iron.

**MR. NEWDEGATE ON THE MUTINIES.**—At the Mayor's banquet at Birmingham, on Monday night, Mr. Newdegate, in responding to the toasts of the borough and county members, said that there was one engrossing topic which occupied all minds at the present time—he meant, of course, the mutiny in India. He for one had not yet raised his voice in unison with that cry for vengeance which had justly risen from the people, because he feared that it might be said that England was actuated by passion and fury in the acts of justice that she had to perform. He hoped, however, that the mutiny would be put down with an iron hand; and that the murderers of women and children—the enemies of England and of the human race—would find that severe retributive justice visit them which their horrid deeds called for from the laws of God and man. He had warned the Government of this country that the contest would not be light, and that they must not expect a speedy return of the troops they had sent out, and that therefore those troops ought to be replaced by others for the defence of England itself. He hoped that warning would be taken; for while we were restoring the stability of our empire in India we must not forget the safety of our own land.—*Birmingham Daily Press.*

**THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY COLLISION.**—The inquest on Mr. Ashman was continued and concluded on Tuesday evening. The jury, after considerable discussion, returned verdicts of "manslaughter" against Edgar Evans, the clerk, and Henry Barney, the porter at Port Talbot station, and against Charles White, the stationmaster at Stormy. The trials are expected to take place at a winter assize to be held at Swansea.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 11, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. reduced to sea level.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb.				Wet Bulb.				Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
					A.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.	A.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.			
Nov. 5	29.81	60.6	48.3	55.1	54.2	54.0	59.5	58.7	NE.					10	0.000
" 6	29.958	56.9	48.4	52.8	52.4	52.3	56.2	55.7	SW. NE.					10	0.000
" 7	30.191	52.2	43.3	48.3	47.5	47.5	52.5	51.4	N.					10	0.000
" 8	30.343	50.8	38.8	45.5	44.7	44.7	49.9	49.0	N.					9	0.000
" 9	30.361	51.5	45.5	48.6	49.2	48.8	51.3	50.3	E.					10	0.000
" 10	30.481	50.4	44.4	47.5	49.5	48.8	48.7	47.4	NE.					10	0.000
" 11	30.722	51.8	37.5	46.3	45.5	44.8	51.7	48.8	NE.					7	0.000
Means	30.215	53.5	43.7	49.2	49.0	48.7	52.8	51.6							0.000

The range of temperature during the week was 33.1 deg. With the exception of a short interval on the night of the 7th, and the afternoon of the 11th, the sky has been constantly overcast, and the weather dark and gloomy. Dense fog prevailed on the morning of the 6th, and again on the following morning. On the night of the 8th and morning of the 9th a thick fog prevailed for some time. An appearance of hoar-frost was noticed on the morning of the 8th. A halo was noticed round the moon at midnight of the 6th. A little drizzling rain was falling on the night of the 6th and morning of the 10th. The barometer was falling slightly on the day of the 11th, but at three p.m. it still remained at the extraordinary height of 30.700 inches. J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER.				WIND.				RAIN in 24 hours.
						Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	Mean at 10 A.M.	Mean at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Force in 24 hours.	Direction.	
Nov. 4	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10									Inches
" 5	29.861	55.6	55.3	90	9	53.9	58.6			ENE. NE.	207	443		1.27
" 6	30.000	52.7	52.8	100	8	49.3	55.4			NW. WSW.	89	008		0.03
" 7	30.238	49.7	47.1	91	9	48.5	54.7			NNW. SE.	117	005		0.00
" 8	30.349	48.6	46.8	94	30	46.5	51.1			ENE. NE.	91	000		0.00
" 9	30.365	49.8	49.1	97	10	48.3	53.5			ENE. NE.	126	063		0.00
" 10	30.530	49.2	46.0	90	10	47.8	53.3			ENE.	222	001		0.00

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

EVERY English heart is grateful and exultant at the tidings made known on Wednesday. Lucknow is saved. Even the heroic exertions and as heroic endurance of its defenders could not have availed much longer. The Residency had been mined, and the miscreant enemy was rejoicing in the hope of another massacre of Europeans, when Havelock suddenly appeared. He left them scant time to brood over their discomfiture—a few hours were taken to recruit his soldiery after their march, and then the storm broke upon the rebels. Their slaughter and rout were inevitable, and, though they sold their worthless lives a hundredfold too dearly, the victory was brilliant. Lucknow is again our own. Delhi is confirmed in our possession, the wretched old man whom the mutineers called King is our prisoner, and the three "Princes" have been shot, and their bodies exposed for the view of those who had been compelled to pay them homage. So far from our hold of Delhi being precarious, as some of the snarling ultramontane journalists said, and perhaps tried to believe, the General in command has dispatched two columns, in separate directions, to cut up the retreating enemy. And, although disaffection has elsewhere manifested itself, it has been everywhere put down with the strong hand. The tide has completely turned, and all goes well. But all that is worth having in this world must be bought with a price, and we have had to pay highly for success which is, however, invaluable. The two Generals Nicholson and Neill have died the soldier's death, and the losses both at Delhi and Lucknow have been heavy. But never have arrived better tidings, or tidings for which a nation has been more grateful to Providence.

Doubly welcome is such news at a time when the disarrangement of commercial affairs at home is spreading suffering, whose ramifications are as yet by no means seen in all their extent. We are disinclined to dwell in this place upon a question too complicated to be briefly discussed, and to which ample consideration is elsewhere given. It will not be long before we shall see whether the cry of "Peace! peace!" raised at home and in France receives more justification from results than it does from appearances.

The death of the Duchess de Nemours has occurred unexpectedly, her illness having, as we supposed, taken a favourable turn. Her Royal Highness was cousin both to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and Court receptions and hospitalities are countermanded in consequence of the event. After giving birth to three children in earlier life, the Duchess remained for more than ten years without other issue, but had just been again confined. Her Royal Highness was daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, was born in 1822, and married in 1840 to the second son of the then King of the French.

The time for the meeting of the Congress on the question of the Wallachian and Moldavian provinces is not yet fixed; but the subject cannot be very long deferred. The Sultan has taken an opportunity of pronouncing in the most distinct language against the union for which the provinces have declared so strongly. It is said that the Prussian Court holds in hand a King whom it will be prepared to propose for the acceptance of the Powers, should it be decided to constitute the new kingdom; but the announcement is deemed somewhat premature. The French Ambassador at Constantinople has been ordered to resume relations with Redschid Pacha, at whom he had, diplomatically, *loulé*, and, on the other hand, there is a sort of attempt being made to give to the new Administration a form somewhat more in accordance with Western traditions of intercourse than Turkish Cabinets have hitherto possessed—an effort which must, in the eyes of those who are really acquainted with the character of Turkish statesmanship, be an exceedingly hopeless one. In the game at see-saw which it is agreed to play in Constantinople, England would seem, at the last advices, to have regained her eminence, and may rejoice according to her estimate of the advantage so acquired.

We have adverted to the discouragement of the Orangemen in Ireland. The Government is showing its determination to be impartial in its punishment of all disturbers of the Queen's peace, and the Attorney-General has signified that the two priests, Conway and Ryan, whose complicity in the disgraceful riots at the Mayo election was distinctly proved before a Committee of the House of Commons, are to answer for their offences before a criminal tribunal. The storm of wrath which will be directed against the Government by the organs of the priesthood may be imagined; but if a conviction can be obtained (a dubious thing where a prisoner's politics as well as his acts are taken into a jury's consideration) a very valuable lesson will be given to clerical demagogues.

It is not much that Government does for literature in these days, but it is pleasant to read that another pension has been conferred upon one who has little chance of attaining independence by his writings. We recently recorded, in our miscellaneous column, that such a boon had been bestowed upon Mr. S. H. Bradbury—a writer who, under the signature of "Quallon," has published numerous poems, in which the author's earnest love of nature has found graceful and often touching utterance; and we now note that an humbler bard, Edward Capern, of Bideford, who has made time, amid the duties of a letter-carrier, to embody worthy thoughts in worthy verse, has received a pension of £40.

So much nonsense was talked about the Act which Lord Campbell procured last Session for putting down the sale of abominable publications, that we were glad to find Mr. Justice Coleridge, one of the most elegantly-minded men of the day, giving a grand jury a few hints on the subject. He pointed out the absurdity of the arguments which foolish people had borrowed from Lord Lyndhurst (himself far too keen-sighted a man to utter such a plea, except for the sake of letting his reading and writing appear, when there was no occasion for such vanity, or perhaps with the good-natured intention to amuse the Lords) about works of arts, or standard authors containing delineations or expressions of an impure character, and the deduction that Titian and Shakspeare might come under the same censure with offensive pictures and books. "Use your common sense," said the Judge, "and consider what is the general object of any work." It is not much to the credit of an "intellectual age," that such a lesson should be needed from the Bench; but as it unquestionably was called for by the folly that would class Bailey's divine "Evo" (a work alluded to by Mr. Justice Coleridge) with Pradier's statuettes, and the wit of our old dramatists with the ribaldry of the publications so justly complained of, it is well that the lesson should be read by one so far above all suspicion either of cant or conventionality as Mr. Justice Coleridge.

**RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.**—The frequent complaints of the want of means of communication between the passengers and guard, or engineer, of a railway train, have induced a correspondent to suggest the following means of ensuring a ready and inexpensive means of communication through the entire length of the train. A small *window* in the partition of every compartment would enable the occupants of each carriage to communicate with each other; and a larger window in the extreme ends of each carriage will also enable them to communicate any circumstance requiring attention to both guard and engineer through the whole train.

## MUSIC.

AN ITALIAN COMPANY have opened the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE for opera buffa in the Neapolitan style. Their first performance took place of Tuesday evening, when an opera entitled "Il Ritorno di Columella" was given, composed by Fioravanti. We supposed, from the announcement, that we were going to have a revival of one of the numerous productions of one of the most delightful composers of the old Italian school, but it turns out the author of the piece in question is an obscure modern composer of the same name. But it can hardly be ascribed to any one composer, being a sort of *pasticcio*, or medley, concocted from various operas of the present day. As a musical work it is exceedingly weak. It has no individuality of character, being sometimes in the style of Verdi, sometimes in that of Donizetti, sometimes in that of Rossini—he imitation being, of course, always inferior to the thing imitated. There are pretty things here and there, especially in the concerted music. A trio for male voices, in particular, had a very lively effect, but it was only a reminiscence of a famous trio of Rossini in the "Italiana in Algeri."

There is no novelty in the form or subject of the opera. It cannot with any propriety be called an opera buffa, for its story (such as it is) is serious, and meant to be deeply pathetic. A lover, persuaded by a villain that his mistress is false, becomes a lunatic, is confined in a madhouse, and at last restored to reason by the care and tenderness of his beloved. This commonplace subject is carried through three long acts, interlarded with a great quantity of the most outrageous buffoonery, of which the principal perpetrator is a traditional personage of the old Neapolitan stage, taken from the favourite national entertainment, the *Pulcinella*, or puppet-show. This character wears a mask, is grotesquely habited, like our *Clown* in a pantomime, and thrusts himself into every scene, interrupting the action by the most extravagant gesticulations and grimaces, talking all the while an uncouth patois, which none but a Neapolitan can comprehend. We take it for granted that Signor Carbone is a very clever performer in his way; but we confess our own inability to appreciate his merits. An entertainment so thoroughly national cannot be really enjoyed by foreigners, unless long residence has made them familiar with it.

The members of this company are all strangers in this country; none of them have hitherto been known, even by name. The prima donna, Signora Pimagalli, is a delicate, ladylike person, who acts with feeling and intelligence, and sings, though her voice is thin and somewhat worn, like a good musician. A very handsome young woman, Signora Bellorini, played the part of a soubrette with great vivacity and archness. Signor Columbo, the barytone, is a performer of great merit, both as a singer and actor. Taken altogether, the company, though not of distinguished excellence, is respectable.

There was a full house, three-fourths of the audience being foreigners; and the performance was favourably received.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

**HATMARKET.**—A new play by Mr. Tom Taylor is now regarded as a thing of mark and likelihood, if not of "beauty" destined to be "a joy for ever." We are not, therefore, surprised that on Saturday the house was crowded to witness the production of "An Unequal Match"—a piece in three acts by this clever writer. Some curiosity, besides, was excited to learn how the new actress, Miss Amy Sedgwick, would acquit herself in an original character which, it was understood, had been written expressly for her. The result has shown that Mr. Taylor was aware of his responsibility, and had been careful to afford her abundant opportunity for illustrating her talent in various moods of mind and fortune. In the first act she is presented to the audience as a simple milkmaid, in company with a tourist who is fond of sketching from nature, and who has evidently become enamoured of her. No pledges have yet passed between them, but they evidently understand each other's hearts; and for his sake the maiden rejects her rustic wooers, particularly one Dr. Botcherley (Mr. Buckstone), the village-surgeon. Other tourists are on the spot, and among them some who recognise the travelling artist as an acquaintance, and laugh at the tow-headed gentleman carrying the milkpails of the village beauty. Among these is an old flame of his, one Mrs. Montessor (Mrs. Buckingham White), who had formerly rejected him, and since married, and become a widow. She desires to recover her old ascendancy; for she hears that, owing to his uncle's death only a month ago, he has inherited an estate and title. She therefore seeks to dissuade the maiden, who is a blacksmith's daughter, from contracting a marriage with one whose rank is so much above her own. But Sir Henry (Mr. Farnen) quickly reassures the troubled girl, and, in the presence of all, requests her father's consent to the match, who, notwithstanding its inequality, sees no reason why he should stand in the way of his daughter's promotion.

Perils after the marriage lie in the path of the new-made lady. After eighteen months we find her practising the scales on the piano at five o'clock in the morning. Her husband's guests are disturbed by the sound, and come down rather early to breakfast. Her Ladyship, however, has long had hers; and scampers off to have a turn in the hayfield with the rickmakers before engaging in the regular duties of the day. She leaves her company to get their breakfast as they can; and, furthermore, neglects them to greet her father, who has newly arrived, and enters the drawing-room in his muddy boots. Sir Henry hereupon takes his lady to task for her social improprieties, and recommends her to imitate the manners of Mrs. Montessor, who is the very model of rank and fashion. Soon afterwards he asks counsel himself from his old acquaintance, as to the propriety of disclosing to his wife the necessity he has for going to a foreign watering-place as the only means of removing an hereditary complaint, which his physician pronounces may be otherwise fatal. Acting by her pernicious advice, he leaves his wife suddenly, and in a state of mind perplexed with fear and jealousy. Mrs. Montessor departs at the same time for the same place, thus confirming the suspicions of the deserted wife. The village heroine, however, summons her courage, and resolves to defeat her contriving rival with her own weapons.

A twelve-month elapses between the second and third acts; when all parties again are brought together at a German watering-place rejoicing in the name of Sedlitz-tingkingfeldt. Dr. Botcherley has risen to become superintendent of the springs and baths in this improving duchy, and bustles about with great mock gravity and importance. Sir Henry is perfectly convalescent, has, indeed, grown hirsute, and indulges in his meerschau and his holiday blouse, in a state of delicious indolence. But now the local press teems with extraordinary news of an English lady of great beauty and accomplishments having arrived under the escort of the Duke, who is fascinated with her attractions. This lady, of course, proves to be the rustic beauty altogether metamorphosed into a woman of the world. She has taken advantage of her husband's absence to instruct herself in the manners and language of fashion, and soon herself to be his superior. Sir Henry is exceedingly alarmed by her retorts and extraordinary behaviour. At length, however, the truth dawns; his lady is no longer "an unequal match," but fully accomplished for her social position, and Mrs. Montessor is effectually and permanently driven from the field.

The dialogue of this play is polished and graceful, the characters are various and well distinguished, the arrangement of the materials is most judicious, and the acting throughout is excellent. It is also accompanied with picturesque scenery; and is altogether a performance which, though not in the highest class of art, is calculated to impart more than ordinary pleasure to the instructed spectator. It was triumphantly successful.

**ROYAL SURREY GARDENS COMPANY.**—On Monday the ballot was taken upon the amendment moved by Mr. F. Chappell at the adjourned meeting, held on the previous Monday, to the adoption of the directors' report:—"That inasmuch as the continuance of the difference between the directors and certain shareholders is damaging to the property and injurious to the interests of the company, and as four additional directors have been added to the board, making seven in the whole, that the present directors of the company—viz., Messrs. Bain, Coppock, Holmes, Johnson, Land, Lee, and Todd—be requested to make such provisional arrangements with the creditors of the company, and for letting the gardens, as they may deem expedient, and that they be requested to report the result to an extraordinary general meeting, to be called for the purpose as early as convenient;" and also upon Mr. Fleming's motion, "That Messrs. Coppock, Bain, and Holmes be removed from the directorship." The directors' report was carried by a majority of 165 votes: the numbers being—For the original motion 229; against it, 61.

**RECRUITING for the Army** is proceeding in a satisfactory manner. No less than 8040 men have been attested during the month of October, and joined their respective corps, exclusive of those enlisted for the household brigades.

## MR. OTTLEY'S LECTURES ON PAINTING AND PAINTERS.

ON Wednesday evening Mr. Ottley gave the first of his interesting lectures "on Painting and Painters, Ancient and Modern," at the Marlborough Literary and Scientific Institution, near Portman-square, when there was a very full attendance, including many artists and connoisseurs of eminence. The subject of this lecture was the Italian school down to the time of Michael Angelo and Raphael; the second lecture being intended to conclude with Italian arts from this point. Mr. Ottley commenced by alluding to the impression which since the period of the Great Exhibition of 1851 had prevailed regarding the humiliating state of the fine arts in this country—an impression which he appeared to think exaggerated; and he referred—not without a blush—to the fact that the medal of honour now in course of distribution to the students of our schools of art had to be manufactured in Paris, there being, according to the authorities in these matters, no artist in this country competent for the work. He next gave a lucid sketch of the progress of painting and sculpture amongst the Greeks, and explained the position of Christian art during the dark ages. He then described the revival of the art of painting in Italy in the thirteenth century, and traced the process of its development, from the times of Giotto, Cimabue, and Giotto, down to the splendid *Raphaëlesque* period. Pausing at this point, he concluded with some pertinent remarks upon modern pre-Raphaelitism as contrasted with that of the thirteenth—fifteenth centuries. His object, he said, was not to draw invidious comparisons, but he left it for his auditors to consider how far the modern pre-Raphaelitism and the real pre-Raphaelitism were parallel in their scope, purpose, and tendencies. After citing some points of difference between the two, he wound up with the following eloquent peroration:—

Another distinguishing characteristic of the old masters who preceded Raphael was their complete freedom from affectation and conceit. Above all, they indulged not in an affectation of retrogression. They did not seek for effect by decking themselves in the cast-off garments and fashions of a bygone age. On the contrary, they learned and laboured truly to do justice to the subject in hand by all the best means at their disposal, having regard to the grand purpose of their calling.

And this brings us to a last and most important consideration—namely, the purpose of this early art; for without purpose there can be no great art. The mission of early Christian art, in the words of an eminent authority of the period, was "to persuade men to piety and to bring them to God." Another author of that time says:—"For the learned and lettered written knowledge may suffice, but for the ignorant what master is like painting? They may read their duty in a picture when they cannot search for it in a book." The painter then in those days revealed Divine mysteries to his fellow-men, and believed himself in so doing inspired by Heaven. His hand brought as it were the heavens down to kiss the hilltops of earth, and expanded the vault of the old cathedral roof till it reached the arch of heaven itself—that heaven where all are equal—where all have equal possession—whereon all may gaze alike. Let us not deem lightly of an art like this, engaged in such a cause. Although in later days we stand not in the same need of the instruction of the pencil, let us give the homage due to those devout labourers who afforded it when it was the only light of nations.

Mr. Ottley was warmly cheered at the conclusion, and in many passages of his discourse. The subject was illustrated by an ample supply of pictures and engravings hung on the walls, the former including some of the gems recently in the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition, prominent amongst which we noticed an exquisite predella by Raphael, the property of Mr. Farrer; and by a series of the photograph "gems" published by Messrs. Colnaghi.

**CAPTAIN T. P. BAILEY.**—We are happy to be able to correct a statement made in the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to the effect "that Captain Bailey has not been heard of since the mutiny at Dinapore." The gallant Captain, it appears, quitted Dinapore after the mutiny to join General Outram, being one of his mounted Staff. A letter was received from Captain Bailey by the last mail, dated Calcutta, Sept. 12. He was then quite well.

**ROAD REFORM.**—Mr. William Pagan, of Cupar, has written to the *Morning Post* on this subject, as follows:—"I had much pleasure in seeing your recent articles on Road Reform, and that you were pleased to notice my labours in the cause. You spoke of a rate on horses as my substitute. So it was in 1845; but now that we (and every Scottish county) have got a valuation-roll of all properties within it, on which county and parish rates, property-tax, &c., are assessed, it occurs to me (see my *third* edition herewith sent) that the entire road-rate should be laid on the same roll. The owner and occupant should bear the burden, half and half, or in such equitable proportions as may be fixed. The calculation is that fivepence per pound on the valuation-roll, or twopence-halfpenny to the owner, and as much to the occupier, would provide ample annual funds for supporting our roads and bridges, and dispense with turpentine tolls and statute labour."

Two French medical men have left Paris for Lisbon, with the view of studying the nature of the pestilence which has been so long desolating that city.

## INUNDATION OF PIACENZA.

RECENT letters from several parts of Italy have been filled with details of the devastations by flood and storms which have interrupted the traffic on railways and other roads. A Correspondent, Mr. W. Purdie, writing from Parma, October 25, has favoured us with a Sketch taken on his perilous journey through the inundated country to Piacenza; the writer having started from Milan the day previous, in the hope of reaching Piacenza before the inundation, but from the accumulation of water the writer was unable to proceed further than the village of Fombio. He remained here a few hours, in the hope that the waters would subside, but as they increased it was decided that the luggage and letters, with seven passengers, including the conductor and four boatmen, should attempt to cross. After four hours and a half's journey, passing by and over trees, occasionally being fixed on the top of one, the travellers were in safety. The boat or barque, being heavily laden, was occasionally in much danger, at one time being nearly capsized by a breach of the embankment. Having landed on the post road near to the ferry, passing by the village of Guardamiglio, the poor people were to be seen and heard on the tops of their houses screaming out *deputa!* (help) near some farmhouses, the contraband with their children, cattle of all kinds, bullocks in teams, with drays, mules, donkeys, and dogs.

If the water had risen a few feet higher, the villagers must have perished. The inundation lasted two days at a height within a few feet of the ceiling of the houses. Snakes were to be seen in large numbers floating and twisting about on the surface of the water, some clinging to branches of trees; the frogs also were numberless.

## RESTORATION OF WIMBORNE MINSTER.

THE fine old Minster of Wimborne, in Dorsetshire, has lately been opened with great pomp of ritual and considerable local festivities, after undergoing repairs and improvements extending over a period of two years.

Situated in a pleasant valley at the confluence of the Allen and the Stour, Wimborne, the ancient Vindogladia, presents many points of attraction to the antiquary and the tourist. The splendid seats of Kingston-Lacy, Canford, Bryanston, &c., with the surrounding scenery, interest the one class; and the venerable Minster, with its tombs and its ancient curiosities, &c. (which is engraved above), and the neighbouring grammar-school, so closely connected with the church, occupy the attention of the other.

In the year 713, Cuthbergha, a sister of Ina, King of the West Saxons, founded a nunnery at Wimborne; and there is little room for doubt that the church and nunnery occupied the site of the present Minster. Edward the Confessor substituted for the nunnery a College of Premonstratensian Canons, which existed till the first year of Edward VI., when its possessions were seized by the Crown. Queen Elizabeth restored the lands to the Church for the purpose of maintaining Divine service in the Minster, and of perpetuating the school which had been established, in connection with the chantry, by Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII., whose parents, the red and white roses, are buried together in the chancel of the church. It is unsatisfactory to have to state that, while the Minster has been restored to its pristine grandeur and mode, an ornament to the town, the grammar-school is not in a flourishing condition. The ecclesiastical arrangements of Wimborne, which date from the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., are somewhat peculiar. The inhabitants elect "twelve men of the more discreet and honest inhabitants of the town" as governors of the church and school. These gentlemen are bound to provide three "priests," besides singing





WIMBORNE MINSTER, RESTORED.



WIMBORNE MINSTER, RESTORED.

boys and vicars choral for the service of the church. The priests have equal jurisdiction, and may be called the three Vicars or Incumbents of Wimborne.

The oldest portions of the existing church—namely, the central tower below the triporium arcade and the parts immediately adjacent—date probably from the twelfth century; the presbytery or eastern part of the choir, with the western part of the nave and the spire, may have been completed about the year 1220; the eastern two-thirds of the crypt, the north porch, the sacristy, and the extension of the north transept, 1260-1300; the south porch, choir-aisles, remainder of the crypt, and the extension of the south transept, 1300-1350; clerestory of the nave and the bell-tower, 1460. The Minster is cruciform in structure, 180 feet in length. At the east end is the chancel, with altar and choir, short aisles, vestry, and library (a celebrated one), and crypt beneath; branching north and south are transepts intersected by a Saxon or Early Norman square tower; towards the west stretches the nave, having arcades or long aisles on either side, each entered by a porch, and the nave terminates in a perpendicular western tower.

The restorations just completed, to the great credit of the town for its liberality, and the architect (Mr. T. H. Wyatt) for his ability, intelligence, and good taste, consist of the entire rebuilding of the choir-aisles, the recasing of the sacristy and library, the restoration of the porches, the repairs of the western tower, and the substitution of new roofs throughout the whole building, with the exception of the transepts.

The Western Tower, of which we give an Engraving from a clever pen-and-ink sketch by Mr. Charles Mayo, Fellow of New College, whose family have long been known and respected in Wimborne, with the curious old lunar orrery of the sixteenth century, on the Copernican system, connected with the clock above, its beautiful window, and its font, has now been quite thrown open, having been formerly hidden from the church by the blocking up of the tower arch. The great west window has been replaced, and filled with stained glass, representing the twelve Apostles, by Heaton and Co., as a memorial to Mrs. Troyte Bullock. The Early English font occupies the centre of the space under the tower. The central tower is open as a lantern.

The walls have been strengthened with iron bolts, the interior cleaned, and the ceiling painted in bright colours. The nave has been fitted with oak seats, at the expense of Sir R. P. Glyn, Bart.; and the clerestory taken down and rebuilt. The choir has been also thoroughly restored, the foundations strengthened, the floor laid with encaustic tiles, and the windows filled with stained glass, the gifts of the Bankes family, the Earl of Devon, the Duke of Beaufort, Mr. T. Hanham, and others.

Beneath the altar is a curious crypt, formerly a chapel of the Blessed Virgin, which was in a sad condition of plaster and whitewash. In it was the family vault of the Bankeses, of Kingston Lacy, the head of which house was the late Right Hon. G. Bankes, M.P., to whose memory the Countess of Falmouth, his sister, has restored the north-western porch. This crypt has been thoroughly remodelled and rebuilt, and its four little windows filled with stained glass. We can only, for want of space, add that the organ is a very fine one, and has been built by Mr. J. Blount, who is also the organist—a very able man indeed in both departments.



THE RECENT INUNDATION AT GUARDAMIGLIO, NEAR PIACENZA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

NEW YORK, October 20, 1857.

AT ten o'clock on the morning of the 3rd instant the fine steamship *Asia*, bearing the mails and about 150 passengers, left Liverpool for New York. The weather was the reverse of cheering. The rain fell, the wind blew, the Mersey showed its white teeth, and everything betokened a rough voyage, and a vigorous demand for the steward's basin. The passengers were mostly Americans. Planters, cotton-brokers, and bankers from the South; merchants and manufacturers from the New England States; Americans from Virginia, Carolina, and Alabama, who used the word "Yankee" as a term, if not of contempt, of depreciation, as we sometimes use it in England; and Americans from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, who gloried in the appellation as the highest compliment that could be bestowed upon them; courtly gentlemen who would have graced any society in the world; and rough tykes and horsedeaders from the Far West; with about forty ladies and children, and five Englishmen, three of whom crossed the Atlantic for the first time, formed our company. It was not until the second day, when we were steaming along the southern shores of Ireland, that we began to grow social, to learn each other's names, to form ourselves into little cliques, coteries, and gossiping parties, and to receive and communicate information upon the pleasures and the perils of the Atlantic, upon the state of Europe and of America, upon the probable effects of the great Indian mutiny, or the cotton trade of Charleston, Mobile, and New Orleans, upon the great commercial crash and panic at New York, upon the feelings of Englishmen towards Americans and of Americans towards Englishmen, or, in one phrase, "upon things in general."

The weather had suddenly become mild and genial, and on Sunday morning, as we skirted the coasts of Waterford and Cork, there was scarcely more motion in the sea or in our ship than if we had been steaming from London to Greenwich, or threading our way amid the beautiful lochs of the Caledonian Canal. The breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea, and supper tables were regularly crowded; there was not a single absentee from the five too frequent and too copious meals provided for us by our bountiful and urbane chief steward. The monotony of a long sea voyage is such that people eat for pastime. The sound of the bell for luncheon is an event; and dinner is a consummation of good things, as well as a consumption of them; to which all who are not smitten by seasickness look forward as the very crown and climax of the day, which the *gourmand* and the *gourmet* alike contemplate with pleasurable anticipations which nothing can impair but a stiff breeze. And such a breeze sprung up before us on the second day. Experienced travellers who had crossed the Atlantic scores of times—who spoke jauntily of our noble ship as a ferry-boat, and of the mighty Atlantic as the ferry, no larger, in their magniloquence, than that from Liverpool to Birkenhead—bade us "look out for squalls," and for the swell and roll of the ocean, as soon as we should pass Cape Clear and the Fassnet Lighthouse. They proved themselves true prophets. We had not left the rugged shores of the county of Kerry half an hour behind us before we made a most unpleasant acquaintanceship with the heaving billows of the Atlantic, and felt the *Asia* pitching in a heavy sea, with her bowsprit one moment running a tilt at the clouds, and the next sinking as if it would poke a hole through the bottom of the ocean. In a few minutes our decks were cleared of all the fairer portion of our passengers; the crinolines disappeared; and for seven long and weary days left to the ruder and stronger half of creation the decks and the dining-tables. Nor did the greater number of the gentlemen fare much better for a day or two. On the wings of the gale there rode a fiend—the fiercest, most unrelenting demon ever imagined, invented, or depicted—the arch-fiend sea-sickness, in whose unwelcome presence life, nature, and humanity lose their charm—"the sun's eye hath a sickly glare"—and death itself seems among the most trivial of the afflictions that can befall us. One of our English friends from Manchester, who was very sick and miserable, created some amusement among those less miserable than himself. There was but one place on deck which afforded shelter from the beating rain and the dashing spray that washed over us in plenteous cataracts, and which was the general resort not only of the smokers, but of all those sufficiently convalescent to loathe and abhor the confined air of their state-rooms. The name originally given to this resort was the *gridiron*, but the more significant appellation of the *spit* was applied to it by an Englishman who detested tobacco and the streams of saliva which, whether "chewed" or smoked, it incited some portion of the passengers to, discharge upon the floor. Seated in the spit was our Manchester friend as comfortless and as hopeless as man could look. We were five days out, and it was impossible to walk the deck for the heavy seas and blinding spray that at every pitch or roll of the vessel came spouting and dashing over us. To eat was perilous, to drink was to invite sickness, to read was impossible, to talk was but vanity and vexation of spirit; and the sole resource was to woo the slumber which would not come, or to form deep though unspoken vows never again to cross the ocean in the expectation of deriving either pleasure or comfort from the trip. The vessel rolled heavily; and a "sea" bursting over the bulwarks deluged the spit and all within it with six inches of water. "I'll be d—d," said the lugubrious man of Manchester, "if I'll stand this any longer! Steward, call a cab, and I'll drive home again!" We all smiled, and doubtless our smiles were ghastly enough at the earnest jocosity of our friend's misery, and forgot our sea-sickness for the better part of five minutes.

On the eighth night it blew a gale of wind, an indubitable storm, about which there could be no mistake. Our average rate of speed against the strong head wind had been upwards of eight knots an hour; but on that fearful night we did not exceed two and a half. The vessel groaned and creaked through all her timbers. The dull, heavy "thuds" or thumps of the roaring, raging seas staggered her through her whole framework. It seemed at times as if, endued with reason, she had made up her mind to resist the cruel aggression of the billows, and had stopped in mid career to deliberate in what manner she should, with the most power and dignity, show her sense of the wrong and the insult; and then, learning wisdom inadversely, had resolved to endure the evil, and hold on her course superior to the buffetings of fortune. To me, as to others, every minute of that night seemed as

long as a day, and every hour an age of suffering. To sleep in such a conflict of the elements was impossible. Even to remain in the berth, without being pitched head foremost out of it on to the cabin floor, and running the risk of broken limbs, was a matter of the utmost difficulty, and only to be accomplished by main strength and fruitful ingenuity of invention and of adaptation to the unusual circumstances. Feet and hands were alike in requisition, and a hard grip of the sides of the berth was scarcely sufficient for security, unless aided by the knees and the elbows, and by a constant agony of watchfulness, lest a sudden sea should take the vessel unawares and spill the helpless traveller, like a potato out of a sack. And amid the riot of the winds and waves there was ever and anon a sound more fearful and distressing to hear—the moan of some sick lady, or the loud and querulous cry of a young child that refused to be comforted. For twelve unhappy and most doleful hours we ploughed our way through the storm, praying for the daylight and the calm. At the first blink of morning in the east every one capable of the exertion was dressed and upon deck, exchanging condolences with his fellow on the miseries of the night, or inquiring of the officers on watch what hopes there were of the moderating of the gale.

For six-and-twenty hours the storm raged, and for twelve hours after its cessation the ocean, with its long uneasy swell, bore the traces on the white crests of the waves of the perturbation that had been caused in it. On the tenth and eleventh days the sea was calm enough to admit of sports upon the lower deck, and several matches were made at shuffle-board, the marine substitute for the game of skittles, and played out with the greatest spirit, sometimes Ohio being matched against Kentucky, sometimes Charleston against New York, and frequently England against America. And, while this was the amusement on deck, cards, backgammon, and chess afforded relaxation to those who took no pleasure in such robust sport as shuffle-board afforded. Among other pastimes, let me not forget to mention a kind of masque or masquerade got up by the sailors, two of whom made a very respectable elephant between them, and one a very superior shaggy bear. On the back of the elephant rode a jolly tar, who was continually thrown upon deck and as continually remounted, to the great amusement of the passengers, and especially of one little boy, eight years old, who laughed so immoderately as to suggest a fear that his mirth would end in convulsions. The bear also contributed his due share to the fun; and the broad farce created as much hilarity among our hundred and fifty travellers as ever was excited on the London boards by Buckstone or Harley in the present day, or by Liston and John Reeve in the days of old. At the conclusion of the performances two of the passengers volunteered to go round with the hat, and nearly five pounds were the speedy result of their solicitations. But the chief amusements of the younger and faster voyagers—smoking always excepted—were the bets and the lotteries they schemed. How many knots we should run in the twenty-four hours; what latitude and longitude we should be in the next time our excellent captain made an observation; with what letter of the alphabet would commence the name of the pilot whom we should take on board on approaching New York; and how many miles, or scores of miles, we should be from shore when the pilot-boat first made its appearance—were but a few of the subjects of speculation on which ingenuity was displayed to kill time and to have something to think of. Ten to one was offered that on a certain day we should run 258 miles or upwards. We ran 257 by the captain's calculation; and an amount of money changed hands on this question which was variously estimated in the ship from £150 to £200.

It soon became evident that the adverse winds and rough weather would make our passage a longer one than the average, and that we should not reach New York under fourteen days. We passed over 1500 miles of ocean without having seen a sail but our own; but after the twelfth day sailing-vessels and steam-ships were frequently met with, and we had abundant proofs that we were on the great highway of the nations, and in the most crowded part of the "ferry."

On Friday, the 16th, at eight o'clock in the morning, a pilot, who had been on the look-out for us for four days, came on board, and informed us that we were 180 miles from land. He brought at the same time the news, distressing to very many of our company, that the commercial panic in New York had increased in intensity; that nearly if not all the banks had suspended payment; and that there never had been a financial crisis of such severity in the whole history of the United States. At ten o'clock that night we were off Sandy Hook. The navigation being intricate, our entrance into the harbour was deferred until daylight; and at seven in the morning of Saturday, the 17th, having just completed our fourteenth day, we steamed for eighteen miles into the beautiful bay at the end of which stands New York, the Queen of the Western World, with New Jersey on the one side, and Brooklyn on the other; the three forming but one city in fact, though differing in name, like London and Westminster, and occupying a situation worthy in every respect of a metropolis that has no rival or superior in the world—except London. My next shall inform you what impressions I formed of it on a closer acquaintance.

C. M.

**THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.**—The *Almanach de Gotha* for 1858, which has just appeared, contains the names of 47 emperors, kings, princes, grand dukes, and dukes reigning in Europe, as well as the Emperor of the Brazils. The oldest of the sovereigns is the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who was born on the 15th August, 1779, and next to him the King of Wurtemberg, born on the 27th September, 1784. The prince who has had the longest reign is the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, the date of his accession, when quite a child, being the 13th of February, 1781. The youngest prince is the King of Portugal, born on the 17th September, 1837, and the Duke of Parma (represented by his mother as Regent), on the 9th July, 1848.

**LOSS OF THE ENGLISH SHIP "FRANCES" AND TWENTY LIVES.**—On the 18th July the British ship *Frances*, Captain Scott, master, was lost in a typhoon, near an island about halfway between Ningpo and Shanghai. The vessel ran for an anchorage under the island referred to, but, after anchoring, she soon commenced to drive, and was eventually dashed to pieces on the rocks. The master, the chief mate (Mr. Rowland), eighteen seamen, and one Chinese girl, lost their lives; the others of the crew (twenty-five) got safely ashore.

**MR. FITZROY AND THE OMNIBUSES.**—Mr. Fitzroy, who distinguished himself a year or two ago in connection with the regulation of cab fares, has upon his anvil a measure in reference to omnibuses and their fares, which he intends to introduce to Parliament as early as he possibly can in the next session. The main object of the measure is an equalisation and systemisation of fares, but there are other portions of the proposed bill which will have for their object an improvement of the vehicles themselves, with a view to increased accommodation for the public.

## THE ACCESSION OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS \*

It is well known that, on the death of Alexander I., the Grand Duke Nicholas ascended the Imperial throne of all the Russias, to the exclusion of his elder brother, the Grand Duke Constantine; and this book, drawn up from official and perfectly authentic sources, professes to give a true narration of all the circumstances which led to this departure from the rule of primogeniture established in 1797 as the fundamental law of succession. These revelations have not the merit of complete novelty, as the substantial facts had been related many years since, both by French and English writers; but here we have more minute details supplying former omissions, and the correction of some errors. The memorable insurrection of the 14th December, 1825, is graphically described, every incident being recorded; but the personal courage of Nicholas is presented, perhaps, in too flattering a view, for his bearing on that occasion is depicted in far different colours by others who were present at the conflict. But, with whatever suspicion this portion of the volume may be regarded (and the permission to publish it under the direct auspices of the reigning Czar does not diminish the grounds of suspicion), the opening pages, which more immediately refer to the voluntary surrender of his rights by Constantine, may be accepted as perfectly authentic, and indeed they are confirmed by documents in his own handwriting deposited in the archives of the empire. Alexander himself, in his boyhood, had conceived the idea of abdicating the high functions to which he was born, and during the first years of his reign he wrote the following letter to his preceptor, La Harpe:—"When Providence shall have by its blessing enabled me to raise Russia to the degree of welfare which I desire, the first thing I shall do will be to cast aside the burden of administration, and retire into some quiet corner of Europe, where I may peacefully enjoy the happiness secured for my country."

In the summer of 1819 Alexander first intimated to the Grand Duke Nicholas and his Duchess that the sovereignty of Russia would be placed in their hands. He expressed himself delighted at the conjugal and parental happiness of the young couple, and regretted that the early education of both Constantine and himself had unfitted them for domestic ties. Both of them, indeed, had children, but they could not be legally recognised. Alexander then said that he felt the decline of his bodily and mental energies, and was determined to abdicate as soon as he was conscious of being unable to perform his duty, and that Constantine had assured him he would never ascend the throne. The Grand Duke and Duchess were astonished and alarmed, but Alexander proceeded thus:—"The moment for the great change which so alarms you is not yet arrived; before it comes ten years, perhaps, will have passed over our heads; and my present object in making this communication was merely that you should begin to habituate yourselves to the certain and inevitable destiny which awaits you."

On the 20th March, 1820, the act of divorce between the Grand Duke Constantine and his wife, the Grand Duchess Anna Feodorovna, sister of the King of the Belgians, was formally pronounced; and on that occasion a manifest was promulgated, and the principle was legalised, that "a member of the Imperial family who should contract a marriage with a person not possessed of corresponding dignity, i.e., not belonging to any Sovereign or reigning house, cannot communicate to such person the rights which belong to himself as a member of the Imperial family, and that the issue resulting from such matrimonial unions have no right to the succession to the throne." On the 12th of May, in the same year, Constantine married a Polish lady, the Countess Johanna Grudinska, and thus his issue of that alliance fell within the excluding clauses of the manifest. Constantine always resided at Warsaw. In 1821 he was visited by his youngest brother, the Grand Duke Michael, to whom he said, "God grant that we may not live to witness the greatest misfortune that can happen to Russia—the loss of the Emperor; but I must tell you, that, if it is the will of fate that this blow should fall on us before my death, I have solemnly vowed in my own mind to renounce the crown irrevocably and for ever." In the winter of 1822 Constantine visited Petersburg, and on the 12th of January in that year addressed a letter to the Emperor, in which he declared his inflexible determination to renounce all his rights to the Imperial succession. To carry into execution this voluntary abandonment of the throne, a formal act of Government was drawn up, transferring the succession to the Grand Duke Nicholas, and deposited in the Cathedral of the Assumption at Moscow by the Archbishop of that diocese; but the whole transaction was ordered to be kept a profound secret till the death of Alexander, which happened at Taganrog in November, 1825.

The deceased Emperor did not reveal this secret on his deathbed, but it was known that he always carried about his person a small packet, which was opened, but it contained no intimation of his last wishes. His three last attendants were Prince Volkonski, Baron Diebitch, and Czernicheff, who felt it to be their duty on that very day, the 19th November, to despatch a report of the decease of Alexander to Warsaw, addressed to the Grand Duke Constantine, whom they naturally recognised as Emperor by virtue of the law of primogeniture. On receiving this sad intelligence Constantine said to his brother Michael, "Now has arrived the solemn moment for me to prove that all my former line of conduct was not a mask, and to terminate the affair with the same firmness with which it was begun. In my plans, in my determination, no change whatever has taken place, and my intention of renouncing the throne is more immutable than ever." He then communicated to the high functionaries of State at Warsaw his correspondence with the Emperor Alexander in the year 1822, and declared that their lawful Sovereign was Nicholas Paulovitch. Immediately after making this notification he wrote to his mother and to Nicholas that his abdication was complete and his resolution inflexible.

The order of events now compels us to allude to the conspiracy which had been maturing during the later years of the reign of Alexander, of which Colonel Pestel was the recognised head. It was revealed to the Emperor, while at Taganrog a few days before his death, by an Englishman named Sherwood, and Pestel, with some other officers, was arrested, and this measure greatly disconcerted the plot, but it did not stay the outbreak. Indeed, nothing could have been more favourable to the conspirators than a doubtful succession to the throne. At St. Petersburg the Grand Duke Nicholas himself swore allegiance to Constantine, and, of course, his example was followed by the high nobility, and the oath was administered to the troops in the garrison. He wrote to Constantine, stating the course he had pursued, and forwarded an order to Moscow that the recognition of his elder brothers should be proclaimed. Philaret, the Archbishop of Moscow, who had deposited the secret documents in the cathedral, and was well aware of their contents, invited some of the highest dignitaries of the State to his house, and told them that Constantine had renounced his claims in 1822, and that Alexander had drawn a legislative act in 1823 to confirm that renunciation. The situation was most complicated and embarrassing. The Senate of Moscow was assembled, and it was announced to be the irrevocable will of the Grand Duke Nicholas that the oath should be taken to his elder brother, "without the packet being opened which had been deposited in 1823 in the Cathedral of the Assumption." Prince Gagarin, whose functions at that time armed him with particular powers, addressed the Senate in these terms:—"In swearing allegiance to the late Sovereign we swore fidelity to the heir who should be appointed. At the present moment we have no act before us in which the late Emperor has named his successor; consequently our plain duty is to refer to the fundamental law of 1797, and by that law, in the event of the Emperor's decease without issue, the throne passes to the next in age of his brothers." Philaret protested, but in vain, and he was compelled to administer the oath binding all to recognise Constantine as Emperor, and thus he was proclaimed both in the ancient and modern capitals.

While these events were proceeding the Grand Duke Michael was journeying from Warsaw to Petersburg, empowered by Constantine to announce his repudiation of the throne and his recognition of Nicholas. His embarrassment was great when he was made acquainted with the actual state of affairs. The scene that ensued among the members of the Imperial family was most distressing. Nicholas said to his mother, "Who makes the greater sacrifice—he who accepts or he who refuses the sceptre?" The result was that Michael returned to Warsaw, and brought back an autograph letter from Constantine which removed the scruples of Nicholas, who then accepted the Imperial

\* "The Accession of Nicholas I." Compiled by command of the Emperor Alexander II., by his I. M.'s Secretary of State, Baron M. Korff. Murray.



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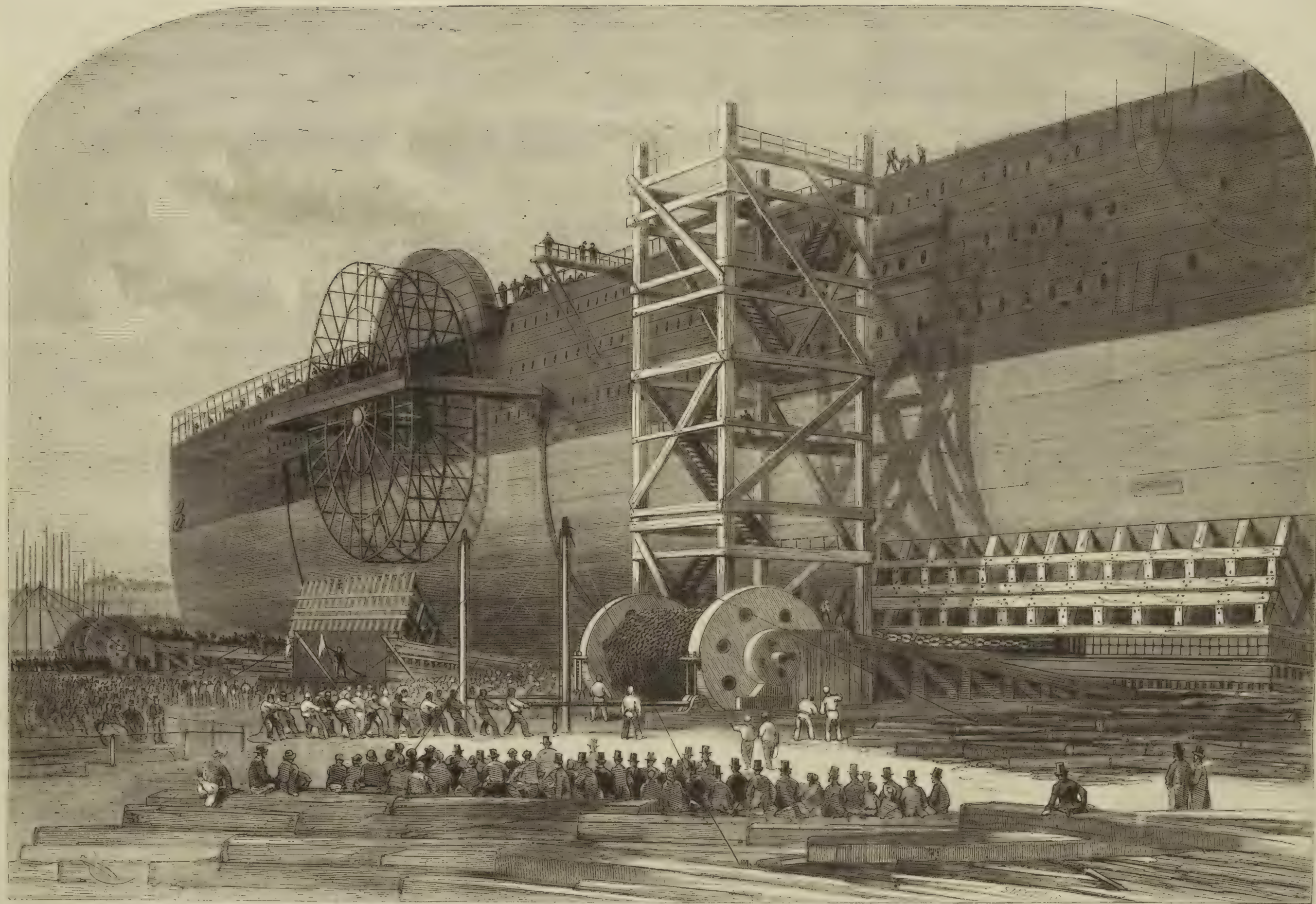
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CHAIN DRUMS AND CHECKING-GEAR USED AT THE ATTEMPTED LAUNCH OF THE "LEVIATHAN." (SEE NEXT PAGE)



## FIRST ATTEMPT TO LAUNCH THE "LEVIATHAN."

Sketches are shown the arrangements on the river side of the launch, and the position of the barges used for hauling her down to the water. These arrangements for launching her were directed by Mr. Samuel, who has planned two inclined ways from beneath her to a distance of 300 feet down the bank of the river, at an inclination of 1 in 12. These ways are about 120 feet wide, the distance between them is also 120 feet, and the substructure which carries the rails, and upon which the cradles are to slide, are of immense strength and solidity. Under each way are driven seven rows of piles, the four outside rows having piles at the distance of every 3 feet, while the three inner rows have them driven only every 6 feet. The piles are forced down to the gravel bed of the river, commencing under the ship's bottom, and extending to low-water mark on the bank. On each side of every row of piles are timbers 12 inches by 12 inches bolted together, securing the heads of the piles between them, and extending the entire length of each way. The whole is covered with concrete to a thickness of 2 feet, and above are longitudinal timbers of great strength running the entire length of the way; on the top of these, placed transversely, are timbers of the same strength, but only three feet apart, and the whole is securely bolted together, forming one solid structure. Upon this are laid the metals on which the ship is to be lowered. They are heavy bridge-rails, similar to those used on the Great Western Railway, and are screwed down to the timber roadway. The bottom of the cradles are shod with bars of iron 7 inches wide by one inch thick, at a distance of one foot apart, and run the entire width of the frames. These cradles are constructed of barks of timber wedged beneath the bottom of the vessel, and resting upon the bars of iron above described. From these are placed beams and shores strutting against the side of the ship, the whole firmly bolted together and ballasted with iron, to prevent it from rising with her when she floats. In the centre of each of these frames, on the land side, are two large cast-iron wheels, securely fixed to them, and carrying between them an enormous sheave, through which runs the chain to be used in checking her when she is once fairly started.

The barges in the foreground are secured to moorings on the other side of the river, and their decks are filled with sheaves; chains, entering the vessel by the bow-ports, and passed under her keel, are brought from her round these sheaves, and are thence taken on shore under the keel again, and worked home by steam and hand-crabs. There is a similar arrangement at the chain passing round a sheave on the boss of the screw-propeller. The barges in the centre of the vessel are worked by hand-crabs on board, and capable of exerting a pull on the vessel of 240 tons.

## CHAIN-DRUMS AND CHECKING-GEAR USED AT THE ATTEMPTED LAUNCH.

These most interesting and important parts of the matériel connected with the launching of the *Leviathan* are situated in front of the centres of the cradles, on the shore side of the ship. The drum part of these machines, round which the main chains are coiled, are eighteen feet long by eight feet in diameter, and are connected with the cradles by powerful chains, 2½ inches in thickness of link, and weighing 5 cwt to the fathom, passing round double-sheaved iron blocks in the framework of the cradles, and, with brakes, bearings, &c., weigh no less than sixty tons each. They are, without doubt, the largest and most powerful of the kind ever constructed. The flanges of the barrel which carry the chain serve for the brakes; they are about a foot wide and thirteen feet in diameter. Round these are bands or straps of wrought iron, twelve inches wide by one inch thick, which can be tightened up by means of the levers, fifteen feet long, and worked by about twenty men. The chain, after being carefully wound upon the barrel, is passed through the sheaves, the two lower ones being attached to the cradle; the end is then secured to the timber framing which carries the whole apparatus, and is constructed in the strongest possible way. Nothing has been left undone to render this part of the tackle as effective as it can be made. The frames which carry all this are constructed of timber, driven to a depth of many feet into the ground, and strutting against the timber framing of the ways, the whole being held together by bolts and ties. In these framings are also placed the hydraulic-presses which start the vessel; and at a small crab at the back of the drum, in the foreground of the Sketch, and used for winding in the slack of the main chain, the sad accident occurred which so influenced the successful termination of the launch on Tuesday week, when their necessity and efficiency in controlling the descent of the ship were so successfully proved.

On Saturday afternoon the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, paid a visit to the *Leviathan*, and were engaged some time in examining the ship and the machinery, and general arrangements for launching her. In the course of the morning a survey was made of the cradles on which the monster vessel sits, with a view of settling the doubt that had been expressed as to their injured condition; but not the least failure, defect, or injury to either the cradles or their ways was discovered. The ship sits as even and fair as she did on the morning of the attempted launch. At low water on Saturday gangs of labourers were engaged in clearing the ways of the mud which the tides had left on them; but this in no way impaired the solidity of the work.

**ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO.**—M. A. Percey presented to the French Academy of Sciences a few days since an interesting account of this terrific phenomenon as witnessed in the larger of the Sanguir Islands, situated near the Celebes Islands, not far from Borneo, by Mr. A. F. Jansen, the Dutch Resident at Manado, who has sent an official account of it to his Government. For several years past the volcano Awoe had given no signs of an approaching eruption, except a slight shock of earthquake occasionally; the inhabitants had therefore extended their rice-fields to the very slopes of the mountain. On the night of the 2nd of March, however, a violent detonation announced an impending eruption, and immediately afterwards torrents of lava came rolling down the steep, destroying everything in their way, and causing the waters of the sea to boil wherever they touched them. Springs of hot water broke out in several places, scalding and destroying whatever the lava had spared. Agitated as if by a submarine earthquake, the waves of the sea rose to an enormous height, and at length overstepping the shore, partly quenched the flames occasioned by the lava. Meanwhile violent claps of thunder rent the sky; a black column of stones and ashes was vomited from the crater, and fell in a dense shower on the side of the mountain. The darkness was impenetrable, save when broken by vivid flashes of lightning. The dwellings and crops that had escaped the flames were buried under the stones and ashes; while the lava, arrested here and there by local obstacles, spread itself out in lakes of fire, until, breaking through the natural dams which opposed its progress, it continued its work of devastation with renewed impetus. After a few hours this tumult of the elements subsided, but only to be renewed on the following day, when the shower of ashes became so dense as to be impenetrable even to the rays of the sun. Ashes and stones were carried over by a violent south-west hurricane to the island of Mindanao, a distance of two degrees (125 miles). About a fortnight after, on the 17th, a fresh eruption took place, causing further damage on another side, and the volcano then subsided. The villages of Tarona and Kandhar escaped with comparatively little damage, owing to a series of eminences that formed a barrier to the lava; but the village of Kabugan was completely destroyed, and the rich plantations and forests extending along the slope of the Awoe, running between Tarona and Kandhar, have been turned into a desert covered with stones and ashes, and intersected with seven large streams of lava. Had the inhabitants of those two villages stayed in their houses their lives would have been spared; as it was, most of them, seized with panic, had fled to the gardens and fields, thinking themselves safer there; but the lava soon encircled them, or overtook those who attempted to flee, and destroyed every soul. The number of dead belonging to the Tarona was 722 men, women, and children; to Kandhar, 45; to Fabekkan, 209. Total of the three provinces, 2865 men, women, and children. Of the fugitives most of those who did not lose their lives lost their senses, and fell into a state of idiotism.

**THE LATE MR. BRITTON.**—At the first meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held last week, a rubbing of the brass which has been prepared as a memorial to the late Mr. John Britton, was placed in Salisbury Cathedral, was exhibited. Two weeks under a canopy held a scroll, inscribed:—"In memory of John Britton, Esq., F.R.S., of this edifice, and author of the noble series of works on the Cathedral and Medieval Antiquities of England, this memorial is erected (with the concurrence of the Dean and Chapter, by members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, to record their sense of the eminent services by which he revived the admiration of Englishmen for the venerable monuments of the taste and piety of their forefathers, and gained for these majestic structures the respect of foreign nations. Born July 7, 1770, at Kingston St. Michael, Wilts. Died January 1, 1857, in London. Buried at Norwood Cemetery, Surrey." Around the whole is an ornamental border, containing in it a verse from the 41st Psalm:—"We have thought of Thy loving kindness, O Lord God, in the midst of Thy temple!" The brass has been executed by Hardman and Co., and will be inserted in a slab of marble Mr. T. H. Wyatt, in presenting the rubbing, said the committee had deputed to him its erection in Salisbury Cathedral: there was some little difference of opinion as to the site between the Dean and the committee, and this was left to him to settle.—*The Builder*.

The Recordership of Doncaster has become vacant by the death of the Hon. Edmund Phipps.

## OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS—NOVEMBER.

ROVING frequently from place to place in search of sporting adventures, numerous occurrences come before my notice, and, in the hope that they may be acceptable to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, I propose offering them through your columns to the public, not confining myself alone to sport and manly games, but introducing anecdotes of those who have in bygone days, and during our own time, upheld the pastimes of "merric England." Each month will be devoted to the out-door amusement best adapted to it; nor shall I deprive myself of the pleasure of upholding the harmless recreations of the people, which have been sadly curtailed of late years. The fair-day of the good old times was a period to which the humbler classes looked forward as one of relaxation from servitude and labour. It was a time devoted to pleasure-taking, present-making, flirtation, and innocent revel. Latterly, the march of improvement! has made such rapid strides that debating societies, politics, agitation, cheap publications of questionable morality, gin-palaces and beershops, have swallowed up the hours formerly devoted to merrymaking. With every wish to increase rather than diminish the real substantial comforts of the labouring classes—with every desire to see their minds stored with useful learning—I must protest against the introduction of night-houses, and silver and copper Pandemoniums, the receptacles for the most abandoned iniquity, where the arch fiend holds his horrid rites, and feasteth on the destruction of his votaries—"Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis"—and raise my voice against the dissemination of publications which not only too often circulate principles of insubordination and contempt of just authority, but which diffuse the worst of poisons by the open avowal of infidelity. As for the beershops, they have, with few exceptions, been denounced from the bench. Let any person enter one, and he will probably find the outside notice, "Licensed to be drunk on the premises," practically illustrated within.

The 12th of August, which was ushered in and welcomed with a *feu de joie*; the month of September, with its exhilarating sport in the stubble and turnip-field; mellow October, with the additional stimulus of pheasant-shooting in hedgerow, brake, and thicket, have passed away; the grouse-shooter and deerstalker have returned south; they no longer greet the sky-piercing summit of Ben Lomond, Skiddaw, Helvellyn, Snowdon, or Cader Idris, or pursue their way over the broad surface of the deep purple heather, up the mountain steep, or along the stony watercourse in search of the "muircock" or monarch of the glen. The merry harrier has already begun to tune his jocund music in chase of the timid hare; the young foxhounds have been entered to their game, and, with the old ones, have been made steady from riot; the woods have been rattled, to render the wily denizens wild so as to cause them to break covert; and a fortnight before the appearance of this Number, the noblest of noble sciences—foxhunting—commenced, tending by its cheering power to dispel the gloom of this dreary and suicidal month, so fatal to the phlegmatic constitutions of Englishmen. Every one who is animated with a true love for his country will support, as far as lies in his power, the chase, described by the poet as "the sport of British Kings." It exercises a beneficial influence over society by cementing the various grades together in the bonds of affection; it produces a mutual good understanding between landlord and tenant—peer and peasant; it encourages the country gentleman to reside on his property; it invigorates the frame, and, by its manliness and enterprise, imparts an energy to the spirits which yields not to moderate obstacles, thus conferring the greatest benefit on military men, who, in addition to other advantages, will gain that peculiar "eye to country" which is rarely to be met with except among practised sportsmen, and which is as indispensable in war as in its "dim image."

While upon the subject of hunting we cannot refrain from laying before our readers an anecdote connected with the late Earl Fitzhardinge. His Lordship, who was a thorough good sportsman, was rather violent in the field, and reminded one of the unfortunate victim who, upon being anathematised by the master of the hounds, said, "I did not come out to be d—d." "Then go home and be d—d!" responded the other. Return we to the noble Lord of Berkeley, who, upon a celebrated occasion when his hounds killed their fox in a gallant style within a few miles of the salubrious Spa, Cheltenham, was riding home to the Plough, at that time the head-quarters of the hunt. "Stop, sir, stop!" shouted a voice which issued from a little man who, mounted on a fine horse, was galloping after the Earl, "Sir, you must pull up!" continued the speaker as he gained upon the person thus addressed; "I wish to speak to you." Business of importance called Lord Fitzhardinge to Cheltenham, but, being thus hotly pursued, he suddenly pulled up, and, turning shortly round on the intruder, with a stentorian voice and angry look exclaimed, "And what's your business with me, sir?" "Oh, sir, we've had such a beautiful run!" "Well," "And the hounds were beautifully hunted." "Well," "So, so, I thought I could not do less than"—here the speaker stuttered, while he fumbled in his pocket for some hidden treasure—"than"—"Do what?" asked the master of the hounds, in a tone of thunder, looking at a small piece of gold that the affrighted Nimrod held between his finger and thumb—"than offer you this half sovereign; I wish I could afford more, and I—I—was not present when the cap went round." An immoderate fit of laughter followed this remark, the descendant of the house of Berkeley, the Baron by tenure, felt inwardly gratified that he had been taken for the huntsman, and, with a good-humoured smile, said, "We don't cap with these hounds, of which I am the master; so pray keep your money, and at all times I shall be happy to show you the kennels, or meet you at the covert side." The rural sportsman, who had only been accustomed to hunt with hounds where the huntsman was paid by the voluntary contributions of the field, felt highly flattered at the courtesy of the master, which was not a little increased when he ascertained that the individual to whom he had offered a pecuniary compliment was the proprietor of thousands of broad acres in the county of Gloucester, of which, too, he was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum. Before I conclude my article on fox-hunting, I am reminded of an anecdote that was told me by an old Meltonian, and one of the hardest men of his or any other day, and who was an eyewitness to the fact I am about to record.

"Once upon a time" (as the nursery tales begin), when the hounds were running breast-high with a burning scent, the hero of my story—as usual in the first flight—was observed to ride a little wide, and in a few seconds to take a still wider range. "They'll cross the canal," cried the whipper-in; "but what on earth is our master at? he's riding for a bridge; there's none, however, to the right." The hounds approached the canal; the field scampered off to the left to get to the bridge. In the meantime the commanding voice of the master of the hounds was heard. "Sheep to!" he exclaimed to the owner of a barge which was gliding gently down the canal. The surprised steersman obeyed the order; in a second the sportsman had jumped into the barge. "Sheer off!" he again shouted, throwing down half-a-

sovereign; and before the man at the helm had time to express his thanks the steed and rider had gained *terra firma* on the opposite side of the canal. If this is not a specimen of the in-and-out clever system I know not what is; and few there are, or ever have been, possessing such qualifications for a rider to hounds as the sportsman I allude to;—an eye quick as the eagle's; a head to conceive, a hand to execute, with nerves of iron. I have a great objection to "name," as they say in the House of Commons, because some men have a mortal dislike to appearing in print; but, when I say that the hero of my adventure is one of the most liberal patrons of the "noble science," I think the reader will easily give him what he has so often earned in the field—a name. The space allotted to us prevents our dwelling longer upon the subject of hunting. Racing has been brought to a close, having ceased with the meetings at Worcester, Wenlock, Shrewsbury, and Liverpool; the steeplechases at Ludlow and Armagh will put an end to that *break-back* work for the season. Shooting remains in all its glory, and the arrival of the migratory "long bills" (a rather unpleasant association about Christmas time) may be daily expected. An anecdote of the late gallant Marquis of Anglesey must conclude this chapter. Upon one occasion when the noble Lord, accompanied by the late Earl of Lichfield—two of the best shots in England—were going out "gunning," a friend who was of the party, and, like young Norval, "the flower of modesty," replied to a question as to whether he was a good shot, "Oh yes, I can shoot as well as my neighbours." "Can you, really?" said the head of the Pagets, looking at the youth from head to foot, who was riding between them. "As well as your neighbours: considering Lichfield and myself are not the worst shots in the country, you don't place yourself in a very low form."

## FINE ARTS.

## ENGRAVINGS.

THE HORSE FAIR. By ROSA BONHEUR. Gambart and Co.

This is a picture that has deservedly attained a great celebrity in this country, not only from the artist's name, but from the subject. Comparatively few of the ancient masters have signalled themselves as animal-painters; so few that those who have attained celebrity might be named in a line. In our own country and time the works of Landseer have shown that this walk of art can be elevated to poetry, and at the same time combined with a beauty of execution and a brilliancy of colour which enable his pictures to attain a high rank and fetch the largest prices. In latter years the works of Rosa Bonheur, if not comparable to those of Landseer, are unquestionably superior to those of the masculine and vigorous, but generally coarse, Troyon. But Landseer and his faithful reproduction of loch, moor, and forest sport is not more faithful than Rosa in her representations of the functions of animals in French agricultural life. To us every picture of Rosa Bonheur's is a window opened upon rural France. "The Horse Fair" has all those characteristics of the native type of excellent execution which give an especial value to a picture. It is not a horse-fair anywhere, but a French rural horse-fair. They are animals of the true Norman breed, and the humanity thoroughly French. We are on the outskirts of a town, with a church in the distance; and we conceive the subject happily chosen, for the horse himself at such a rendezvous, fresh from the breeder's hands, has all the vivacity of ungalled and unjaded youth. The grouping is admirable, and the action so varied as to be without monotony—the inspection of teeth, the rearing of a black horse with a wild eye, and the sturdy barrelled pair of grey Normans, with necks and quarters worthy of the antique.

The execution of the lithography by Mr. Thomas Landseer is above all praise. With the body of the picture filled up by one class of animals, great art and care was requisite in the gradation of tint, in order to obtain harmony without monotony, while the shadowy and uncertain contours produced by dust raised in sunshine have been given with great felicity. The work in all its parts is an additional proof of what may be achieved by tinted lithography. We apprehend that this print must be popular in the provinces, not only from its excellence, but from the subject. It is evidently destined to hang in the parlour of many a squire and gentleman farmer. Crowds of French dealers annually visit Lincoln and Horncastle fairs, but the sturdy Norman breed of draught horses has only lately become generally known to us, although history records that our own original draught horse is of Norman extraction.

BAUGNIET'S GALLERY OF CONTEMPORARY CELEBRITIES. Gambart and Co.

We have examined with much interest Part I. of this series, which contains portraits of General Havelock, General Williams, Mr. Maclise, Colonel Lake, Lieut. Teesdale, and Mr. Elmore, &c. Each war brings up a new set of men, whose names are in our mouths, and who have the public microscope directed to every portion of their career, character, and antecedents. General Havelock is unquestionably the man of the day; for no sooner was the Bengal army extinct than the prestige of British arms in India, sustained by a handful of men, had an incalculable moral effect, not only in Bengal itself, but in the other Presidencies. No wonder, then, that so many portraits of this hero should have been produced; but which has greatest resemblance we must leave the friends of the hero himself to decide.

We perceive that in this series of portraits there is a pleasant variety; the celebrities are not all military. If we have Havelock and Williams, we have also Maclise and Elmore. Historical painters are not particularly numerous in this country; therefore the friends of Mr. Maclise and the public generally will be pleased to have a portrait of an artist who is of a most persevering and inquiring mind, and who but for a certain want of ease, tranquillity, and naturalness in the expressions of his faces, and an unlucky disposition for pantomimic gesture in his figures, would be the one of the most eminent European historical painters, possessing as he does invention, erudition, and several of the technical qualities in a high degree. We have great pleasure in giving our warm commendation to the execution of the head of this print.

Although another series of events has succeeded to the campaigns on the shores of the Black Sea, they were here of such magnitude and importance as to be inscribed enduringly in the History of England. Whatever course, therefore, public affairs may take, we are sure that the likenesses of such men as Williams and Lakewill have interest wherever a European community exists. The resemblance to General Williams is perfect. We have not had the advantage of judging of the resemblance of Col. Atwell Lake, but as a work of art we congratulate M. Baugniot on having produced a lithograph full of individuality and distinction. This series of portraits is generally so well executed that we are constrained to wish it success. But this must depend very much on the future selection. We think, for instance, that in each part containing six portraits there ought to be for variety a distinguished statesman or one of the highest class scientific or literary celebrities. We say this without meaning offence to any of the highly respectable parties portrayed in this first number.

**ARTESIAN WELLS IN THE DESERT.**—The official report of General Desvaux on the artesian borings executed in the Sahara in 1856-7 has just been published by the *Moniteur Algerien*. The first essay was most successful. On the 11th June, 1856, a perfect river, yielding 4010 quarts per minute, at a temperature of twenty-one degrees, burst from the bowels of the earth. Two other borings were also successful. The gratitude of the Arabs knew no bounds. In the oasis of Sidi-Rached, which was totally unproductive for want of water, an artesian well, known as the "Fountain of Gratitude," yields, at the depth of fifty-four metres, no less than 4300 quarts of water per minute. When the shouts of the soldiers announced the gush, the Arabs sprang in crowds to the spot, having themselves in the welcome abundance, into which the mothers dipped their children, while the old Sheikh fell on his knees and wept. At Oum Thior a well sunk to the depth of 170 metres, and yielding 180 quarts a minute, was at once taken as the centre of a settlement. These wells are likely to have a most important influence on Arab life, and greatly to subvert the roaming propensities of many of the tribes.



## LITERATURE.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON, RAILWAY ENGINEER. By SAMUEL SMILES. Murray.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

GEORGE STEPHENSON was not absolutely the originator of the locomotive engine, and its application to railways. Like all great inventions, it sprang from small beginnings; and several essays, by ingenious men—especially Mr. Blackett, whose name deserves to be honourably recorded in railway annals—had been found practically unsuccessful. An efficient and economical working engine had still to be invented. "There was still wanting," says Mr. Smiles, "the man who could accomplish for the locomotive what James Watt had done for the steam-engine. This was the great work upon which George Stephenson now entered, probably without any adequate idea of the immense consequences of his labours to society and civilisation."

We cannot follow the narrative (interesting as it is) of the gradual improvements made by Mr. Stephenson on the locomotive engine, till it was brought nearly to its present state, and applied to the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which was opened in 1825. The Act for this railway was passed in 1823, after considerable opposition from neighbouring landholders and others; and Mr. Stephenson, appointed the company's engineer, set about surveying the line:—

Railway surveying, in those days, was very slow and deliberate work. John Dixon, who acted as assistant engineer, relates some amusing particulars about this survey. Mr. Stephenson, in top-boots and breeches, used to start early in the morning, taking with him in his capacious pocket a piece of raw bacon and a hunch of bread, with which, about midday, he would enter a cottage or farmhouse on the line of his survey, and ask leave to have his bit of bacon fried. Generally he was enabled to obtain the addition of some eggs and a drink of milk, by the help of which and a hearty appetite he contrived to make a good dinner. The farming people along the line of the proposed railway soon got to know him, and they used to give him a hearty welcome when he appeared at their door: for he was always full of cheery, gay, and homely conversation; and when there were children about the house he had plenty of surplus fun for them, as well as for their seniors.

We may easily imagine the anxiety felt by Mr. Stephenson during the progress of the works towards completion, and his mingled hopes and doubts (though his doubts were but few) as to the issue of this great experiment. When the formation of the line near Stockton was well advanced, Mr. Stephenson one day, accompanied by his son Robert and John Dixon, made a journey of inspection of the works. His son, as we have said, was about to set out for South America, having received an appointment to superintend some mining operations in Columbia, respecting which there was then a large amount of speculation on foot. His health, also, had recently suffered through the closeness of his application to work and study; and his father, hoping that he might derive benefit from the change of climate, encouraged him to undertake the charge which was offered him. On the day in question the party reached Stockton, and proceeded to dine at one of the inns there. After dinner, Mr. Stephenson ventured on the very unusual measure of ordering in a bottle of wine, to drink success to the railway. John Dixon remembers and relates with pride the utterance of the master on the occasion. "Now, lads," said he to the two young men, "I will tell you that I think you will live to see the day, though I may not live so long, when railways will come to supersede almost all other methods of conveyance in this country—when mail-coaches will go by railway, and railroads will become the great highway for the King and all his subjects. The time is coming when it will be cheaper for a working man to travel on a railway than to walk on foot. I know there are great and almost insurmountable difficulties that will have to be encountered; but what I have said will come to pass as sure as we live. I only wish I may live to see the day, though that I can scarcely hope for, as I know how slow all human progress is, and with what difficulty I have been able to get the locomotive adopted, notwithstanding my more than ten days' successful experiment at Killingworth." The result, however, outstripped even the most sanguine anticipations of Stephenson, and shortly after his son Robert's return from America in 1827 he saw his father's locomotive generally adopted as the tractive power on railways.

The projection and accomplishment of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway is the most memorable event in railway history. The promoters of the scheme, before going to Parliament, engaged Mr. Stephenson to undertake the survey, which he effected in the face of violent opposition on the part of the neighbouring proprietors, particularly Lord Derby, Lord Sefton, and the manager of the Duke of Bridgewater's canals. Mr. Stephenson himself and his assistants and workpeople were repeatedly attacked, threatened, and driven off the ground; but his firmness and perseverance defeated all such attempts. When Mr. Stephenson, at the consultations of counsel previous to the bill going into Committee of the House of Commons, confidently stated his expectation of being able to impel his locomotive at the rate of twenty miles an hour, he was advised to moderate his views and bring his engine within a reasonable speed, otherwise he would "inevitably damn the whole thing, and be himself regarded as a maniac fit for Bedlam." The account of the contest before the Committee, read at this time of day, is very curious. Mr. Stephenson was himself put in the witness-box, and examined and cross-examined with hostile strictness and severity:—

Mr. Stephenson (says his biographer) stood before the Committee to prove what the public opinion of that day held to be impossible. The self-taught mechanic had to demonstrate the practicability of accomplishing that which the most distinguished engineers of the time held to be impracticable. Clear though the subject was to himself, and familiar as he was with the powers of the locomotive, it was no easy task for him to bring home his convictions, or even to carry his meaning, to the less informed minds of his hearers. In his strong Northumbrian dialect, he struggled for an utterance, in the face of the sneers, interruptions, and ridicule of the opponents of the measure, and even of the Committee, some of whom shook their heads and whispered doubts as to his sanity, when he energetically avowed that he could make the locomotive go at the rate of twelve miles an hour! It was so grossly in the teeth of all the experience of honourable members, that the man must certainly be labouring under a delusion.

Under these disadvantages Mr. Stephenson maintained his ground with his customary firmness and presence of mind. The upshot was that the bill was lost by a small majority. But this check did not damp the ardour of the projectors. When they again came before Parliament they were better prepared to encounter opposition; and their second bill passed both Houses—the Commons by a great majority, and the Lords almost unanimously. Mr. Stephenson being appointed engineer, the works were proceeded with, and the railway was publicly opened on the 15th September, 1825—a memorable day, rendered still more memorable by the death of the late Mr. Huskisson. The train having stopped to take in water, the lamented statesman unhappily alighted from the carriage, and, while hurriedly endeavouring to get into it again, was struck by an engine that was coming up, and so much injured that he died the same evening.

The practicability of railway locomotion being thus established, its extension, as our author observes, "was merely a question of time, money, and labour." The Legislature, however, gave no encouragement, and the development of the railway system was left entirely to private enterprise. Discouragement, indeed, was not required, for the value of railways was speedily and generally appreciated, and English energy and capital were abundantly supplied for their creation; but regulation was indeed demanded. Had the Legislature adopted some grand scheme of planning and executing railways upon a national system, the rage for speculation, with its train of wide-spread calamity and ruin, might have been prevented. But George Stephenson, the originator of the railway system, was in no degree responsible for the abuses to which it gave occasion. During the mania of 1845 and 1846,—a mania as violent as those caused by the South Sea Bubble, or the Mississippi scheme in France,—Stephenson gave no countenance to the prevailing madness of the hour. "He was anxiously entreated," says his biographer, "to lend his name in this way, but he invariably refused. Had he been less scrupulous, he might without any trouble have thus earned an enormous income, but he had no desire to accumulate a fortune without labour and without honour. He conscientiously stood aloof, and endeavoured, but in vain, to deter those who were imperilling the system which he had so laboriously worked out from engaging in these rash and wild schemes. Deputations, headed by Lords and members of Parliament, waited upon him and entreated him to act as consulting engineer for their lines. Instead of complying he entreated them to desist, pointing out the evil consequences of rash speculation and bad management."

But the evil consequences of rash speculation and bad management will be transitory, while the benefits of railway communication will be permanent. In Great Britain alone, at the end of the year 1855, £300,000,000 sterling had been raised and expended in the construction of above 8600 miles of railway, which were then open for public

traffic. In the United States there are 26,000 miles of railway in operation. Above 10,000 miles are already at work in the western continental countries of Europe. "Railways for India and Australia," says our author, "are the themes of daily comment; and, before many years have elapsed, London will probably be connected by an iron band of railroads with Calcutta, the capital of our Eastern empire."

The exclusive claim to the invention of the "safety-lamp," now awarded by common consent to Sir Humphry Davy, is proved by this book to be unfounded. The principle of this instrument was discovered by George Stephenson and Sir Humphry, independently of each other, and nearly at the same time; but a comparison of dates clearly gives the priority to Stephenson. He, too, was the first to construct a safety-lamp according to this principle; but the lamp subsequently constructed by Davy was preferred to Stephenson's on account of its greater cheapness and lightness. From the statement of facts given by Stephenson's biographer, it cannot be doubted that his safety-lamp (with some improvements which would have followed as a matter of course) would have come into general use had Davy's never existed.

George Stephenson died on the 12th of August, 1848, in his sixty-seventh year. He had spent several years in retirement at Tipton, where he lived the life of a quiet country gentleman, but still occupying his leisure in his favourite pursuits, and particularly in devising further improvements in locomotives and railway carriages:—

His remains (says his biographer) were followed to the grave by a large body of his workpeople, by whom he was greatly admired and beloved. They remembered him as a kind master, who was ever ready actively to promote all measures for their moral, physical, and mental improvement. The inhabitants of Chesterfield evinced their respect for the deceased by suspending business, closing their shops, and joining in the funeral procession, which was headed by the corporation of the town. Many of the surrounding gentry also attended the funeral. His remains were interred in Trinity Church, Chesterfield, where a simple but expressive monument has been erected to his memory.

HOME PASTIME; or, the Child's Own Toymaker. By E. LANDELLS. Griffith and Farran.

This new pastime of home construction has appeared opportunely for the coming winter nights, since it promises an abundance of amusement to the young folks who may be disposed to exercise their organ of constructiveness. The material is cardboard, upon which are printed outlines of the objects to be constructed and built up, by first cutting out the different shapes, and then putting them together with gum-water or paste. In some cases, denoted by dotted lines, the cardboard is to be cut only half through, so as to make a joint or band of that which remains uncut; the card being bent with the fingers, or the edge of the table, to make it fit to any other parts of the construction. When the articles are thus put together the effect may be much heightened by colour. Who does not remember being delighted with a paper sort of cog-wheel, and its rapid revolutions upon a windy day? and how many fair hands have made their own shoes by their fireside? Now, this cardboard toymaking is a step in advance of the above pastimes as regards construction; for here are models of a wheelbarrow, a sledge, a French bedstead, cab, railway tender, carriage, and engine; Prince Albert's model cottages; a nursery yacht, a perambulator, an omnibus, and a windmill—a kind of practice in engineering, architecture, and joiner's work from which much more is to be learnt than appears upon the surface. Besides, the triumph of having built one of these objects is worth a cartload of ready-made toys. As a delightful exercise of ingenuity, and a most sensible mode of passing a winter's evening, we recommend "The Child's Own Toymaker," with its little book of practical instructions.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR C. H. RICH, BART.

SIR CHARLES HENRY RICH, second Baronet, of Shirley House, in the county of Hants, was the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Bostock, LL.D. (who afterwards assumed the name of Rich), the first Baronet, by his wife, Mary Frances, only daughter and heiress of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Rich, the last of the Riches, Barons of an earlier creation. He was born in 1784, and married, the 6th November, 1806, Frances Maria, youngest daughter of Sir John Lethbridge, Bart., by which lady (who died the 20th February, 1852) he had issue six sons (three of whom survive him) and four daughters, of whom three are married—viz., Mrs. Lawrence, of Bodington; Mrs. Browne, and Mrs. Byam. He succeeded his father as second Baronet on the 12th September, 1824. He died at Wallington, Surrey, on the 22nd ult., and is succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Henry John, born the 22nd December, 1812, now the third Baronet.

The first Baronet, the father of the Baronet just deceased, obtained his Baroncy by creation, on the 11th June, 1791, in consequence of his marriage with the heiress of the ancient family of the Riches, who were made Baronets in 1676, but became extinct in the male line in 1765.

SIR CLEMENT WOLSELEY, BART.

SIR CLEMENT WOLSELEY, fifth Baronet, of Mount Wolsley, in the county of Carlow, Ireland, was born the 31st of October, 1794. He was the only son of Major John Rogers Wolseley, and succeeded as fifth Baronet, on the death of his uncle, Sir Richard, the 3rd of May, 1852. Sir Clement married, the 30th of April, 1833, Alice Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Peter Van Homrigh, Esq., M.P. for Drogheda, by whom (who survives him) he leaves issue two sons, John Richard and Clement James. His two sisters, Wilhelmina and Mary John, are married—the former to Thomas Belmore St. George, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Dublin, and the latter to the Rev. Dr. Emerton, of Imanwell, Middlesex. Sir Clement was formerly in the 80th Foot, in which regiment he served in India. He was Sheriff of the county Carlow in 1852. He died at Brussels on the 30th ult., and is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, born 24th of June, 1824, now Sir John Richard, the sixth Baronet. This family of Wolseley is a branch of the very ancient house of Wolseley, of Staffordshire, whose ancestors have held the lordship of Wolseley in unbroken succession from Edric de Wolseley, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to the present day.

SIR ROBERT PRICE, BART.

SIR ROBERT PRICE, second Baronet, of Foxley, Herefordshire, who for nearly forty years had a seat in the House of Commons, died on the 5th inst., at his house, 11, Stratton-street, Piccadilly. He was only son of Sir Uvedale Price, the first Baronet, by his wife, the Lady Caroline Campbell, daughter of George, first Earl of Tyrconnel, and was born the 1st of May, 1788. He married, the 8th July, 1823, Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Robert Price, Prebendary of Exeter, and Canon of Salisbury. He succeeded on the death of his father, the 14th September, 1829, to the Baronetcy and the extensive family estates in Herefordshire. He was in 1841, returned to the House of Commons for the county of Hereford, which he continued to represent till 1846. In 1846, he was elected for the city of Hereford, and retained its representative until a few weeks before the late dissolution of Parliament.

DR. BELLINGHAM.

O'BRIEN BELLINGHAM, Esq., M.D., an eminent Irish physician, was the third son of the late Sir Alan Bellingham, second Baronet, of Castle Bellingham, co. Louth, by his wife, Eliza, second daughter of the Rev. Edward Walls, Esq., of Boothby Hall, Lincolnshire. He was born the 12th December, 1805; and during his long professional career he acquired great reputation by the originality and extent of his investigations in medical science. As Chairman of the Board of Examiners of the Irish Royal College of Surgeons, as one of the Surgeons to St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's-green, with which great institution he was for many years officially connected—and as a private medical practitioner, he had gained very general confidence and regard in Dublin and throughout Ireland. Dr. Bellingham married Matilda, daughter of B. Molloy, Esq., of Millicent House, co. Kildare. The Doctor died on the 11th ult., at the Castle, Castle Bellingham, co. Louth, the seat of his eldest brother, Sir Alan Edward Bellingham, the

third and present Baronet. The first Baronet was Dr. Bellingham's grandfather, William Bellingham, M.P., Secretary to the Minister William Pitt, and Commissioner of the Navy, who obtained his Baronetcy the 19th April, 1796.

THE HON. EDMUND PHIPPS.

THIS gentleman, who died at his residence in Wilton-crescent, on the 28th ult., in his forty-ninth year, was the third son of Henry, first Earl of Mulgrave, and a younger brother of the present Marquis of Normanby, and of the Hon. Colonel C. B. Phipps, Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Treasurer of the Prince Consort's Household. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple the 15th June, 1832, and went the northern circuit. He married, in 1828, Maria Louisa, the widow of the Hon. Charles Francis Norton, brother of Lord Grantley, and the eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., some time Governor of Nova Scotia and Ceylon. Mr. Phipps held for some years until his demise the Recordership of Doncaster.

THE DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA AUGUSTA ANTOINETTA, Duchess of Nemours, to the deep affliction of her royal relatives and of all who had the happiness to know her, died at Claremont on the 10th instant, after her accouchement of a daughter, whose birth took place on the 28th ult. The lamented Duchess was the only daughter of the late Grand Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, by his consort, Antoinetta, daughter of Francis Joseph, Prince of Kohary, and was sister of King Ferdinand of Portugal, and first cousin of her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. The Duchess of Nemours was born the 14th Feb., 1822; and was married, the 27th April, 1840, to Louis d'Orléans, Duke of Nemours, by whom she leaves four children—viz., Louis, Count d'Eu; Ferdinand, Duke d'Alençon; the Princess Marguerite, and the infant whose birth has just caused the Duchess her loss.

THE REV. GEORGE CRABBE.

THIS venerable gentleman died of epilepsy, September 16th, aged seventy-two. He was the eldest son of the great poet Crabbe, was born at Statheren, in Leicestershire, and was educated at the Ipswich Grammar School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1803 he became Curate of Allington, in Lincolnshire; and in 1814 went to reside at Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, to which Rectory his father had just been presented by the Duke of Rutland. Mr. Crabbe, in 1817, married Caroline Matilda Timbrell, and took the Curacy of Pucklechurch in Gloucestershire, where he continued eighteen years. It was in 1836, after the poet's death, that a new edition of his works being called for, Mr. Crabbe contributed the first volume, containing his father's life—one of the most delightful biographies in the language. Soon after this Mr. Crabbe was presented by the Chancellor Lord Lyndhurst to the Vicarage of Bredfield, and Petistree, in Suffolk, in the former of which he built a parsonage, and continued to reside till his death. Mr. Crabbe was also the author of a book on natural theology on the plan of the "Bridgewater Treatises," and of several other works published separately or as papers in magazines. Of his numerous family, five alone survive, of whom the eldest son, George, in holy orders, is Rector of Merton, Norfolk.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HENRY DILLON, KT., K.C.H.

THIS distinguished officer was the son of Sir John Talbot Dillon, a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, and author of "Travels in Spain" and other works. Paternally he was descended from Logon Delame, or the Valiant, third son of O'Neill, Monarch of Ireland, and through female descent from the houses of Wingfield, being great-grandson of Sir Mervyn Wingfield, and the senior claimant to the barony of Seales. Sir William Henry Dillon entered the Navy at a very early period of life, and, after a long and distinguished career, he obtained his flag rank the 9th November, 1846. He was Naval Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, was nominated K.C.H. the 12th January, 1855, and knighted in the June following, and in 1859 he received the good-service pension. He died on the 9th ult. Mr. D'Alton, in his able "Illustrations of King James' Irish Army List," states that the Sir John Talbot here alluded to as father of Sir William Henry Dillon was born in London, the son of Francis Dillon, whose father, William Dillon, lived to the age of one hundred and two, and then died in consequence of a fall from his horse. When seventy years old he had married a young lady, aged but seventeen, of the family of Plunkett, and by her had several children. He was of the Dillons of Brudston, a branch of the Earls of Roscommon. The aforesaid Francis Dillon sold the paternal estates about the year 1730, passed over to England, settled in London, and married Mary Wingfield, only daughter and heiress of Sir Mervyn Wingfield, of Godwins, in Suffolk, descended from Sir Anthony Wingfield, of Henry VIII.'s time. He was afterwards knighted by the Emperor Francis, whose successor, Joseph, conferred upon him the title of a free Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, with limitation to the heirs male of him and his wife Mary. The children named in the patent were this John Talbot Dillon, the eldest; Francis, a Captain of Cuirassiers in the Imperial service; and William Mervyn Dillon. Sir John Talbot Dillon, having survived his wife, sojourned for some years in Vienna, after which he came to reside in England.

ARCHIBALD HASTIE, ESQ., M.P.

THE death of Archibald Hastie, Esq., M.P. for Paisley, took place at the New Club, Edinburgh, on the 9th inst. Mr. Hastie was born in 1792, in Gauze-street, Paisley. In his youth he served a regular apprenticeship to the weaving trade, but this he did not afterwards pursue. About 1812 he removed to London, and was engaged in business with an uncle, a saddler, who traded exclusively with the East Indies. From this beginning Mr. Hastie gradually progressed until he had established himself as a general merchant of high and honoured reputation. In 1837 Mr. Hastie was first elected M.P. for his native town, Paisley, by a considerable majority. He continued to represent the same burgh, notwithstanding some determined efforts to unseat him, till his death—a period of upwards of twenty years.

MR. R. SANDERSON.

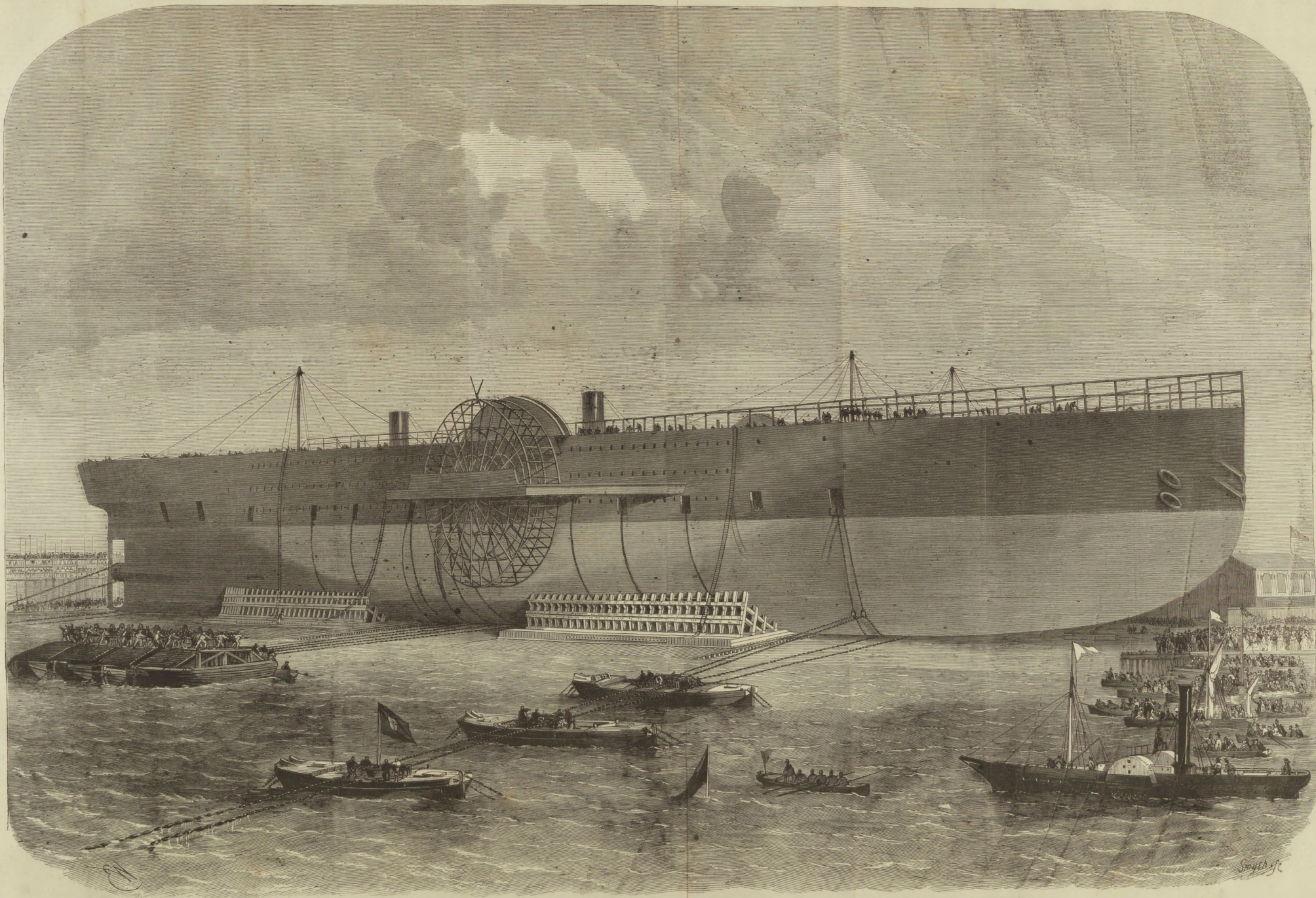
MR. RICHARD SANDERSON, for many years the Conservative M.P. for Colchester, died at his residence, 10, New-street, Colchester, on the 9th ult., in his 71st year, after a short but severe attack of congestion of the lungs. The deceased gentleman was well known in the City as a partner in the large commercial house of Messrs. Sanderson, Sandeman, and Co., 83, King William-street, City, and also as an extensive East India proprietor. He was first returned for Colchester, in the Tory interest, in 1832, and has since been returned in 1847. Mr. Sanderson married, in 1833, the Hon. Charlotte Matilda Manners Sutton, only daughter of the Speaker, Charles Manners Sutton, afterwards first Viscount Canterbury. Mr. Sanderson was much respected by his Essex constituents, and was presented with a testimonial of their regard on ceasing to represent them in Parliament.

MR. MACKAY.

THE death of Mr. Mackay, the great Scottish actor, took place on the 2nd inst., at his residence in Edinburgh. Mr. Mackay was born in the High-street of Edinburgh, in October, 1757. After commencing his dramatic career at Glasgow, when only nine years of age, he eventually fixed at Edinburgh, about the end of 1818, and became famous, at the Theatre Royal there, in leading Scotch parts in the series of plays from the "Waverley Novels." On these his fame chiefly rests. As *Rob Roy*, in "Rob Roy," Sir Walter's Scott's opinion of Mr. Mackay's performance was very high. "One would think," he said, "that the drama of 'Rob Roy' was played in Edinburgh with Mr. Mackay as the *Rob Roy*, all the time." In the first act of the series of plays of the *Waverley Novels*, he played no less than eight parts. Mr. Mackay's *Lord of the Isles*, *Edie Ochteron*, *Rob Roy*, *Rob Roy*, *Rob Roy*, and *Rob Roy* were all very popular Waverley impersonations. Mr. Mackay publicly retired from the stage in 1848; but after this formal secession he on one or two occasions revisited the stage of old triumphs. In November, 1854, he essayed with success a new part, that of *Sir Fortinbras Macscoyphant*, in "The Man of the World." Mr. Mackay has left two sons, one of whom has adopted his father's profession.

WILLS.—The will of Sir Charles Mansfield Clark, Bart., of Brighton, was proved in London under £140,000 personally.—Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart., of Bellin, Essex, and Bryanstone-square, £25,000.—George Bateman, M.D., Leamington Priory, £40,000.—Mrs. Anna Maria Newbury, of Brighton, £50,000.—The Rev. Thomas H. Ashurst, D.C.L., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, £30,000.





FIRST ATTEMPT TO LAUNCH THE GREAT EASTERN NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP "LEVIATHAN."—(SEE PAGE 490.)



THE LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The annual civic procession from Guildhall to Westminster took place on Monday. The weather, for the month of November, was favourable, and the concourse of people was fully as numerous as of late years. The pageant was not of a very imposing character, being shorn of much of its wonted pomp by the absence of the usual squadrons of dragoons. In point of fact it was little more than a string of private carriages, interspersed with a military band or two, and slightly diversified by a few men in armour from Astley's. The ceremony deviated in an important particular from those of previous years, there being no water procession. The Corporation are no longer the only conservators of the Thames, and it was therefore resolved that the route should be entirely upon land.

The procession left Guildhall shortly before twelve o'clock, and passed through Gresham-street, Lothbury, Bartholomew-lane, Threadneedle-street, Finch-lane, Cornhill, King William-street, Martin's-lane, Thames-street, Queen-street, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, Strand, to Westminster. As the Lord Mayor's coach arrived opposite Capel-court the members of the Stock Exchange, who had assembled in considerable force, raised a hearty cheer, his Lordship being a member of that body. At the City Bank also his Lordship, who is the chairman, met with a similar ovation. The procession moved through the streets at a fast rate, the dominant desire evidently being to get through that part of the day's proceedings as speedily as possible. At all the spots from which a good view could be obtained groups of people had assembled. But little enthusiasm, however, was displayed.

Arrived at Westminster, a procession on foot was formed. The ceremony of swearing in the new Lord Mayor interrupted some dry arguments in the Court of Exchequer, and gave a momentary appearance of pageantry to the interior of the court by drawing thither numbers of well-attired ladies, and inducing the Barons of the Exchequer to don their very stateliest of costumes.

The procession reached Westminster Hall at a quarter to two o'clock, when the learned Recorder, Mr. Russell Gurney, presented with many eulogies the new Lord Mayor (Sir R. W. Carden), and the late Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Finnis). On the bench were the Lord Chief Baron, and Barons Bramwell, Watson, and Channell.

The Lord Chief Baron congratulated the new Lord Mayor upon his acceptance of office, and praised the late Lord Mayor for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. The oaths were then administered; and the Recorder having invited the learned Barons to the banquet at Guildhall, the company, which included the new Sheriffs (Messrs. Lawrence and Allen), the Remembrancer, and other officers, withdrew.

The procession on its return was joined by the Lady Mayoress in her state chariot, the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the nobility, Judges, members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet.

The banquet took place at the Guildhall, covers being laid for about 1200 persons.

Among those present at the banquet were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Palmerston, Lord Panmure, Earl Granville, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Clarendon, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Stafford, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House of Commons, the Haytian Minister, the Swedish Minister, Lord Sondes, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Sir F. Thesiger, Sir E. Coddington, Mr. Lowe, M.P., Mr. Ingram, M.P., Sir Walter Riddell, Mr. Wilson, M.P., Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Byng, M.P., the Chief Justice of England, the Solicitor-General, Lord Justice Turner, Vice-Chancellor Stuart, Mr. Baron Channell, Mr. Justice Erie, Mr. Justice Cresswell, &c.

After the usual loyal toasts had been disposed of, the Lord Mayor proposed "The Army and Navy."

Lord Panmure returned thanks on the part of the Army, and, in doing so, remarked that the recruiting for that service was hourly increasing; and that it was a matter of the greatest satisfaction to those intrusted with the Government of the country to see the military ardour which had been evoked by the late disasters in India.

Captain Milne, R.N., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, returned thanks on behalf of the Navy.

The Lord Mayor then proposed "Prosperity to the City of London and the Trade thereof," and also "The health of the late Lord Mayor," who returned thanks.

"The health of the Lord Chancellor" was then proposed by the Lord Mayor in complimentary terms.

The Lord Chancellor briefly responded.

The Lord Mayor then rose to propose "The health of Lord Palmerston," and bore witness to the able manner in which that noble Lord had fulfilled the duties appertaining to the important office to which he had been called by our Sovereign. He begged to propose "The health of Lord Palmerston, Lady Palmerston, and her Majesty's Ministers."

Lord Palmerston said he had now in his own name, on behalf of his colleagues, and in the name of his better half, to return sincere thanks for the honour which the Lord Mayor had done them in proposing the toast, and the kind manner in which it had been received. He had hoped to be enabled to announce on that occasion the arrival of fresh intelligence from that quarter of the globe on which all eyes were fixed, and to which the hearts of all were directed. He was in hopes they might have had by that time, not a confirmation, but ample details of that splendid exploit of arms by which the capital of Delhi had been conquered. He, however, trusted that, before many hours had elapsed, Government would be in the receipt of intelligence which would cheer the heart of every Englishman, and which would prove that the capture of that stronghold of mutiny and rebellion had decided the fate of the contest, and that what remained to be achieved was merely a sequel of that which had already been accomplished. It was impossible for Englishmen to look to that which had been achieved in India—not by the soldiers only, but by civilians, by individuals, and by small bodies of men scattered over the surface of that great empire—without feeling prouder than ever of the nation to which they had the happiness to belong. There never was an instance in the history of the world of such splendid examples of bravery, intrepidity, and self-reliance, and of the accomplishment of such great results as those which had recently taken place in India. The Government, on the other hand, might justly pride itself on having been equal to the occasion. It took the earliest opportunity of dispatching to India the greatest army which had ever been sent from these shores, and he believed that when that army arrived, although its task would be comparatively an easy one, still it would be the means of establishing the power and authority of England over the wide dominions of India. The noble Lord (Lord Panmure) had alluded to the spirit which had been displayed by the country; and he was proud to say that although the Government had dispatched the largest army that, at one moment, had ever left their shores, they had now under arms in the United Kingdom as many fighting men as they had before that army was dispatched. If, therefore, any foreign nation ever deemed in its visions that the exertions which England had been compelled to make in India had lessened her strength at home, and that the moment had arrived when a different bearing might be exhibited towards her as compared with that which might be presented in her moment of strength—if they thought that England was not able to maintain her place in the face of the world—depend upon it it would not be safe to attempt to take advantage of that which might be erroneously considered a moment of national weakness. It had been the fashion among persons on the Continent to say that England was not a military nation. In one sense, indeed, the assertion might be said to be true: Englishmen were not so fond as some of their foreign neighbours of uniforms, steel scabbards, and iron heels; but no nation could exceed the English, either as officers or soldiers, in a knowledge of the duties of the military profession, or in the zeal and ability with which those duties were discharged. Whenever desperate deeds were to be accomplished—whenever superior numbers were to be boldly confronted and triumphantly overcome—there was no nation on the face of the earth that could compare with the gallantry of the inhabitants of the British Isles. But while they all admired the bravery, constancy, and intrepidity of their fellow-countrymen in India, they ought not to fail to do justice also to that of their fellow countrywomen. In the ordinary course of life the functions of women were to soothe and cheer, and to shed additional brilliancy upon home; but British women in India had shown qualities of a higher and nobler description: they had sustained the perils of the siege, and of difficult and laborious escapes; they had forgotten their own sufferings in endeavouring to alleviate the sufferings and wants of others; and he was convinced that, in the whole page of history, there was nothing to be found which equalled the bravery and constancy of those devoted women in India. Henceforward the most courageous soldier might think it no disparagement to be told that his courage and powers of endurance were equal to those of British women. While they were prepared to do justice to the merits of their countrymen and countrywomen in India, they must not forget that person who by his exalted position in that country was placed at the head of his fellow-men—he alluded to Lord Canning. He had shown throughout his administration the greatest ability, courage, and fertility of resource; and by the cordiality which existed between himself and Sir Colin Campbell there would be no doubt that everything which their combined exertions could command would be done for the service of that country. The task which Lord Canning had before him was no light one: he would have to punish the guilty, to spare the innocent, and to reward the deserving. To punish the guilty adequately exceeded the power of any man, for the atrocities which the sepoys had committed could only be imagined and perpetrated by demons from hell. Punishment would have to be inflicted upon them, not in a spirit of vengeance, but in a spirit of security, in order that the example might deter a repetition of offences and ensure the safety of our countrymen and countrywomen in India. Lord Canning would have to spare the innocent; and it was gratifying to say that, while the guilty could be numbered by thousands, the innocent might be reckoned by millions. The great bulk of the population of India had not shared in the mutiny; they had experienced the blessings of British rule, and, comparing it with what they had suffered under the tyranny of their native chiefs, they had felt that they had no cause for attempting to disturb our power. Even in the Punjab, our most recently-acquired dominion, the natives had so lively a recollection of their former rulers that they remained true to us throughout the war, and regarded us as their most

attached and benevolent masters. Lord Canning would also have to reward the deserving; and many of the natives had, by the assistance which they had given to fugitives, and by their attachment to our rule, claimed the gratitude of the British Government. While Lord Canning received that confidence from the Government and from the people of this country without which it was impossible for him to discharge his duties, he believed that after this dreadful tragedy had passed over he would be found to have played his part without any reason for reproach, and that his conduct would be found to have been marked not only by stern and undiminished justice, but also by that discriminating generosity which was characteristic of the British people. The noble Lord concluded by returning his cordial thanks, and resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The Lord Mayor then gave "The Foreign Ministers."

The Minister for the House of Commons briefly responded.

Lord Palmerston, in complimentary terms, proposed "The health of the Lord Mayor," who acknowledged the compliment; and, in return, proposed "The House of Lords."

Earl Granville, in returning thanks, said he had spoken at such great length at the Mansion House a few evenings ago that he would be brief in his address upon that occasion, and would simply confine himself to expressing the great pleasure he felt at seeing the Lord Mayor in his then position, and the gratification the members of the House of Lords experienced in partaking of the hospitality of the Lord Mayor of London.

The remaining toasts, which were of a local character, were then disposed of, and the company separated.

The vocal corps, which was very efficient, consisted of Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Eyles, Miss Wells, Miss J. Wells, Mr. Donald King, Mr. Genge, Mr. Frank Bodda, &c.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. HURST, J. R. W. T. M., Onicron, H. S., G. P., Philo-Chess, Monkham.—They are now under consideration.

E. D. C.—The amended version admits of two solutions.

A MEMBER OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Want of space compels us to postpone the publication of your observations on "The Report of the Meeting of the Chess Association held at Manchester," but it shall appear in a week or two.

OLD RIM.—Probably in our next.

M.P.—I. We are still without any report of the Chess Meeting at New York, and fear the monetary convulsion there must have had a most depressing influence upon the assembly. Under such forbidding circumstances it would, perhaps, have been most prudent to postpone the congress for another year. 2. A note addressed to Mr. E. B. Cook, Hoboken, will meet with a ready and courteous response, and from him you will learn all you desire to know.

J. S. W., Tunbridge Wells, is cordially thanked for his obliging offer, of which hereafter we may be led to avail ourselves.

DURULET.—A very clever stratagem, but it is at least a century old, and was invented by Ponziani.

Dot.—Both problems have been pronounced by the examiners defective; but, even if correct, they would be useless, being evidently the production of a very unskilled hand.

AUGUSTUS, W. M., G. N.—The key move of Mr. Healey's four-move prize problem is 1. R to K 7th; the variations are numerous, but with this assistance you cannot have much difficulty in accomplishing the solution.

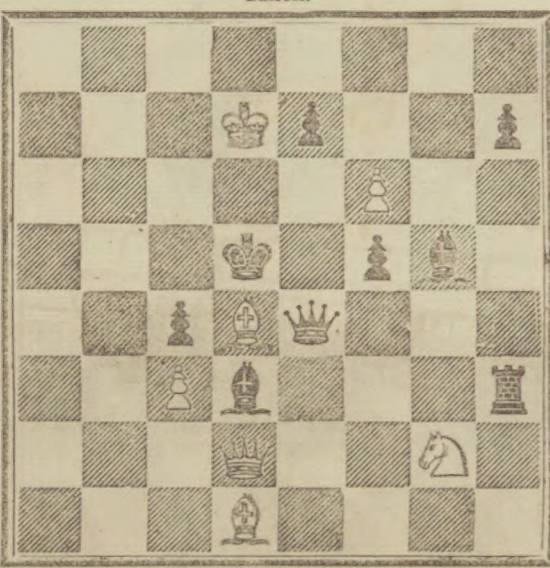
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 715, by Annabel, Winthrop, D. D., I. G. L., C. V., S. E. T., Jota, Mar. P. W. G., N. C. W. Y., O. T., R. W., Edmund, B., D. W. O., Nobody, Derevov, R. F., W. B., Worsley, P. P., W. S. L., Bligo, Baylis, G. Fisher, Benjamin, W. W. G., Onicron, Henry, Pertinax, Old Salt, Bos, Drax, O. P. Q., 1809, A. Fag, Clericus, Sam, Philo-Chess, Augusta, Turnbull, Pax, Mercator, Witred, are correct.

PROBLEM No. 717.

By C. BAYER.

Schachzeitung.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following brilliant little skirmish was fought the other day at the St. George's Chess Club, between two of its leading members, the Rev. J. Owen and Mr. Barnes:—

(Evans' Gambit.)  
BLACK (Mr. B.) WHITE (Mr. O.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th  
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P  
5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q R 4th  
6. P to Q 4th P takes P  
7. Q to her Kt 3rd Q to K B 3rd  
8. Castles R Kt to K R 3rd  
(A new move in the defence of this difficult opening! but one, we fear, which will be found to have little but novelty to recommend it.)  
9. P to K 5th Q to K Kt 3rd  
10. Q B to Q R 3rd  
(Black dare not take the Kt, or he would enable his opponent to bring the K's Rook into irresistible combination with the Queen.)  
11. Q Kt takes P P takes Q B P  
12. Q takes B P to Q Kt 3rd  
(The weakness of White's novel step at move 8 is now distressingly evident. It prevents his casting by having permitted the opponent's Q's Bishop to command the square.)  
And Black mates by force in seven moves.

A Skirmish between Mr. ANDERSEN and Mr. KIPPING.

(Evans' Gambit.)  
BLACK (Mr. K.) WHITE (Mr. A.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th  
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Q Kt P  
5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q R 4th  
6. Q to Q Kt 3rd Q to K 2nd  
7. P to Q 4th Kt takes Q P  
8. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt  
9. Castles Kt to K B 3rd  
10. B to Q R 3rd P to Q B 4th  
11. P to K 5th Q takes P  
12. B takes K B P (ch) K to Q sq  
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd B takes Q B P  
14. Q R to K sq Q to K B 4th  
15. Kt to K B 3rd B takes R  
And Black resigns.

HUDDERSFIELD AND WAKEFIELD CLUBS.—The Huddersfield and Wakefield Chess Clubs played their third and decisive match at Huddersfield on Saturday, the 31st of October, for the stake of a set of "Staunton Chessmen," on which occasion the Wakefield Club was victorious. Of the two former matches each club gained one. Messrs. Shepherd, Hunter, W. L. Robinson, Bennett, Tomlinson, and Young represented the Wakefield Club; and Messrs. Watkinson, Marsden, Scott, J. K. Robinson, Hanson, and D. Robinson the Huddersfield Club. The final score gave—  
Wakefield .. .. 9 games.  
Huddersfield .. .. 7 "  
Drawn .. .. 2 "

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Justice Cresswell, the Judge in Ordinary of the new Divorce Court, is a bachelor.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the young Princes, visited the *Leviathan* on Saturday last.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

The Bishop of London, who returned to town last week, receives the clergy as usual at London House from eleven till two o'clock on Tuesdays.

The Commander-in-Chief has appointed a commission to inspect the barracks and military hospitals throughout the kingdom. The object of this step is to increase the sanitary comforts of the army.

Dr. R. Luther, of the Observatory at Bilk, near Dusseldorf, has discovered another (the fiftieth) new planet, belonging to the system of asteroids between Mars and Jupiter.

The Government has granted a pension of £30 a year to the mother of the late Mr. Hugh Miller.

Five hundred and fifty boxes of cartridges, packed in boxes covered with tarred canvas, have been forwarded from the Royal Arsenal to Southampton, for conveyance to India by the overland route.

The European commission appointed to trace the Turco-Russian frontier opened a new session at Constantinople on October 30, for the purpose of definitively settling several rectifications which have been adopted in principle.

The topographical and statistical dépôt attached to the War Department is shortly to be removed from New-street, Spring-gardens, to Pembroke House, Whitehall-gardens.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh have extended the tutorial system by the appointment of a class tutor to each of the following classes in the Faculty of Arts:—Greek, Humanity, Mathematics, and Logic.

On the 1st inst. the railroad from Rosenheim to Salsburg was opened to the public.

The first despatch sent from Algiers to Paris by the Mediterranean Submarine Telegraph, dated November 5, announced that Marshal Randon, the Governor-General, had arrived that morning.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Henry Wentworth Acland, M.D., the office and place of Professor of Physic in the University of Oxford, in the room of James Adey Ogle, M.D., deceased.

Silver coinage for Canada is in course of preparation. The obverse of the coin is to be the Queen's portrait; and the reverse a wreath of maple, with the value of the coin in the centre.

The Northern Railway Company of France is urging on rapidly the works on the line to effect a direct communication from Paris to Creil.

There is now in the shop of a Glasgow goldsmith a nugget from the Australian mines weighing 400 ounces. It is valued at £1600.

There were 105 bankruptcies in Vienna during the last two months. Two or three firms of minor importance suspended their payments on the 1st inst.

The *Niagara*, that sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last, took out 120,000 sovereigns.

Military enlistments having taken place in some of the Swiss cantons for a pretended British Legion, the English representative has declared to the Federal Council that no such legion is in existence.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* announces that the Court of Vienna has just authorised the construction of the railway to the bridge of Bufalora, on the Piedmontese frontier.

A formal application has been made to the authorities that the new Court of Probate, which is to be opened at the commencement of Hilary Term, 1858, should be held at Doctors' Commons.

The Marseilles journals state that what were considered lately shocks of earthquake have turned out to be nothing but the blasting of some unusually large mines at La Joliette.

According to a late State census of Georgia, the negroes of that State are valued at eighty-seven million dollars more than the land.

The firemen of the London Brigade on Saturday last sent to the Lord Mayor the sum of £7 14s. 6d. towards the Indian Relief Fund.

The Greek Chambers were to be opened yesterday (Friday), and prorogued immediately afterwards for six weeks.

The number of persons relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week were 2419, of which 774 were new cases.

The tunnel of the Hainstein, in Switzerland, has at last been cut through, establishing relations with Zurich, Lucerne, and Berne.

Last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 2797; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3261; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 352; one student's evening, Wednesday, 99—total, 6509.

The King of Prussia has conferred titles of nobility on Chevalier Bunsen.

The Infanta Amalia, wife of Don Sebastian, and sister of the Duchess of Tuscany, died of bronchitis on Tuesday, at Naples.

The Rev. John Griffith, M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, has been elected Deputy Keeper of the Archives at Oxford.

Lord Palmerston has, it is said, on the recommendation of Miss Burdett Coutts, granted a superannuation allowance of £40 per annum to Edward Capern, the postman-poet, of Bideford, North Devon.

The *Patrie* (French paper) has been visited with "a warning" for an article suggesting remedial measures for the monetary crisis, on the ground that this article was of a nature to create ill-founded alarm.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 655,619 lb.; being a decrease of 26,498 lb., compared with the previous statement.

The Conservators of the River Thames have chosen Captain Edward Burstall, R.N., as their secretary.

The number of condemnations to death in Prussia this year has been forty-eight, of which twenty-six have been carried into execution, eight commuted, and fourteen still remain in suspense.

It is in contemplation to promote Sir John Lawrence to the first class (Grand Cross) of the Order of the Bath.

Marshal Radetzky celebrated his ninety-first birthday on the 2nd instant.

Two slave prizes are at anchor in Sierra Leone, one of which is marked *Alecto*, No. 4. The trade is carried on with much activity, and chiefly under the American flag.

The railroad from Szolnok to Debreczin, a distance of eighty-two English miles, will be opened on the 15th or 23rd inst.

An agricultural exhibition is to be held at Liberia in November.

The solemnity of All Saints was celebrated at Rome with great pomp on the 1st inst.

The subscribers to the Waterside News-rooms, Derry (amongst whom are a considerable number of Roman Catholics), have expelled the *Nation* from their room, in consequence of its sympathy with the sepoys ruffians in India.

A beautiful painted window has just been erected in the north aisle of Chichester Cathedral by the treasurer, as a thank-offering for his recovery from a long and painful illness.

With the new year an illustrated journal and another similar to the *Charivari* are to make their appearance at St. Petersburg.

The late Dr. Ashurst, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, left a legacy of £200 to the Christian Knowledge Society.

The Turkish Government have decided upon constructing a line of telegraph from Constantinople to Bassorah, on the Persian Gulf, passing by Bagdad.

The east window of the parish church of Cornard Parva, near Sudbury, has been filled with stained glass, the gift of Mr. John Sikes, of Sudbury: it is to the memory of his late wife.

Mr. W. Hackblock contradicts his rumoured resignation of the borough of Reigate. The hon. member has been seriously ill, but is now much better.

Mr. E. M. Ward's noble picture of "Alice Lisle," painted in fresco for the corridor of the House of Commons, has been hung in its place this week.

Dr. Southwood Smith, Professor Way, and Mr. H. Austin, of the General Board of Health, have gone to Milan, to inspect works of irrigation there, with a view to the important question of the application of sewage to agricultural purposes.



**CHARLES PACKER** (late Antoni Forrer),  
Artist in Hair to the QUEEN, by Appointment.  
Hair Jewellery Department, 136, Regent-street.  
Foreign and Fancy ditto, 75, Regent-street.  
Jet and Mourning ditto, 70, Regent-street.

**TO LADIES.**—Beautiful HAIR PLATS for  
Coronets, &c., two inches wide, are sent free to any part  
of the kingdom on receipt of 36 stamps, and colour required. An im-  
mense assortment of Ornamental hair always ready for wear, and  
lower in price than any other house.

A list forwarded free on application to **STACEY and CO.**, Hair-  
dressers and Manufacturers, 44 and 45, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-  
square, London, W.C.

**MILNE and CO., ARTISTIC HAIR**  
JEWELLERS (from Sweden), 70, George-street, Edinburgh,  
beg to inform the Ladies of Great Britain that they make Hair  
Braids, etc., Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, Chains, Necklets, &c., in a  
most tasteful and artistic manner, surpassing by far anything of the  
kind ever before seen. See testimonials in the Books of Design, which  
is sent free on application.

**PATTERNS of the NEW SILKS**  
and other Fabrics  
for  
Walking,  
Evening,  
and  
Wedding Dresses.  
Family Mourning,  
India Outfits, &c.,  
sent post-free  
to any part of  
the United Kingdom,  
India,  
America,  
and the Colonies.  
Address to **KING and CO.**, Regent-street, London.

**IRISH POPLINS, £1 1s. the Full Dress,**  
At KING'S,  
243, Regent-street.  
Patterns sent post-free.

**FRENCH SILKS, £1 5s. 6d. the Full Dress,**  
At KING'S,  
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Patterns sent post-free.

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Patterns sent post-free.

**FRENCH MERINOS, 12s. 6d. the Full Dress,**  
At KING'S,  
243, Regent-street.  
Patterns sent post-free.

**DOUBLE SKIRT LINDSEYS,**  
15s. 6d. the Robe.  
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Patterns sent post-free.

**PARIS MANTLES and JACKETS,**  
10s. 6d. each.  
At KING'S,  
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**SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked**  
Glas, at 2s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards. Well worth  
the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post.—**JOHN**  
**HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill.** Established upwards of  
fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

**FRENCH MERINOS, Finest, Widest, Softest.**  
Best, at 2s. the yard, fully equal to any usually sold at 2s. 6d.  
The Firm submitting this attractive Stock (of nearly 1000 pieces) has  
a reputation of forty years' standing; and last season supplied to  
Ladies' orders from every part of the kingdom at least Ten Thousand  
Dresses of the same quality, giving universal satisfaction.—**HARVEY**  
**and CO., Lambeth House, next the Railway Arch, Westminster-**  
**abney-station.** sent free.

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Will find it greatly to their advantage to apply immediately to  
**BEECH and BERRALL, the "Beehive," 63 and 64, Edgware-road,**  
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80 Flounced Silk Robes, 30s. 6d. to 45 guineas (various).  
Rich Striped, Checked, and Glacé Silks, 21s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.  
Black and Half-Mourning ditto, at the same reduced prices.  
Patterns on application, postage-free.

**ONE THOUSAND NEW AUTUMN and**  
**WINTER FANCY DRESSES** (various) are now being offered  
at the following reduced prices, 1s. 11d., 1s. 9d., to 21s. 6d. Many  
of the above are now selling by other establishments at the West-end  
at nearly double the money.  
Fine French Merinos, in every colour, at 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d., worth  
3s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. Patterns for inpection postage-free.  
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**and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.**

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**and CO'S STOCK of SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, LINENS,**  
**and GENERAL DRAPERY, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street, and 3, 4, 5,**  
**Wells-street.**  
This extensive first-class Stock having been purchased by Messrs.  
**GRANT and GASK** for cash, at a large discount from the cost, now  
exceeding an amount of £20,000, the whole will be submitted to the  
Public DAILY, and SOLD on the Premises without reserve. As  
this is the largest stock ever offered in the metropolis under similar  
circumstances, it will be found worthy of special notice, including  
the extensive Collection of distinguished Novelties recently ordered by  
Williams and Co. previous to the disposal of their business. A large  
portion of the flounced Silk Robes, hitherto sold to Four Guineas,  
are now being disposed of at 2s. 6d., some containing less than 18  
yards, wide width; and the whole at remarkably low prices. Millie,  
Furs, Ribbons, and General Drapery, at a proportionate reduction.  
Every article marked, in plain figures.  
Sale to commence at Ten o'clock each day.

**VALENCIENNES LACE.**—The latest imita-  
tion, made with genuine linen thread; scarcely to be distin-  
guished from the real French, will wash and wear equally well, and  
can be sold at one-third of the price. Samples post-free. **BAKER**  
**and DOWDEN, 17 and 18, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.**

**REAL SCOTCH LINSEY-WOOLSEY**  
PATTERNS free by Post.  
**BAKER and DOWDEN,**  
Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

**NOUVEAUTES EN SOIERIES.**—  
Messrs. **ATKINSON and WHITEFIELD** are now offering some  
of the choicest SILKS of the Season at a great reduction from their  
original cost.  
112, New Bond-street, Nov. 5, 1857.

**PATTERNS of THREAD VALEN-**  
**CIENNES LACE, and Insertions made of Thread, by Ma-**  
**chinery, 2d., 4d., and 6d. per yard, sent free by post.** Mechlin  
Laces, 4d., 8d., and 1s. per yard.—**A. HISCOCK, Nottingham Lace-man,**  
51, Regent-street, Quadrant.

**THE NEW PATTERNS in BLACK SILK**  
Needle-run LACES, 1s. and 2s. per yard. Sent free by post.  
Rich French Flouncing Laces, 7s. 10d. per yard. Needle-run Patterns,  
very elegant, 4s. 6d.—**A. HISCOCK, 64, Regent's Quadrant.**

**THE WREATH for 10s. 6d.—Mrs. FAREY**  
Artificial Florist, 231, Regent-street, is now mounting all the  
Newest Paris Styles at the above price.—Sent to the country free,  
packed in box, upon receipt of 11s. 6d.

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street.—**LE JEUNE et CIE,** Importers and Manufacturers of  
Frings, Ribbon Velvets, Buttons, Haberdasheries, Trimmings,  
Pantlers, French Flowers, &c., &c. The Public will be charged the  
lowest possible prices. To Milliners, Dressmakers, and the trade in  
general, a liberal reduction will be always made.

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Ladies are invited to inspect the most graceful and elegant  
MANTLES ever shown in London. To be seen at H. and T. FORD'S,  
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To the elegant and tasteful shapes hitherto introduced for  
the present season are added the ALPACCA, EMERALD, and  
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appearance and graceful cut. The prices are 21s., 23s., and 2  
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**WHITELOCK'S OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, 166, STRAND.**  
Chemists, Drapers, Night-dresses, Caps, Petticoats, Dressing Robes,  
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CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and  
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from Rectory, Priory, Vicarage, and Parsonage—from Manse  
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homes of every class throughout the land. Notes of Approval are  
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**EDWARD DOWNEY and SON'S** new double-fronted  
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First-class Garments on best terms, and rendered thoroughly  
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**RACH** recommends his Wood Violet as the finest natural  
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PERFUME, the most fragrant and lasting scent made, 2s. 6d. per  
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CLEANS and REMOVES GREASE from  
Gloves,  
Silks,  
Cloth,  
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SOAP.—The attention of Families, Housekeepers, Landladies,  
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Be particular to observe that "John Knight's Primrose, York-place,  
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USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.  
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Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

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**SHIELDS,** for taking away all pain whilst nursing; prevent-  
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**Coughs, Colds, and General Debility.** The remedy was discovered by  
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**LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,**  
prescribed by the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the  
most speedy and effective remedy for  
**CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMA-**  
**TISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN,**  
**NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFLAMMATORY WASTING, GENERAL**  
**DEBILITY, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.**  
Contains Iodine, phosphate of lime, volatile fatty acids—in short,  
all the most essential curative properties—in much larger quantities  
than the Pale Oil manufactured in Great Britain and Newfoundland,  
mainly deprived of these by the mode of preparation. It is  
the well-merited celebrity of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is attested by its  
extensive use in France, Germany, Russia, Holland, and Belgium, by  
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